

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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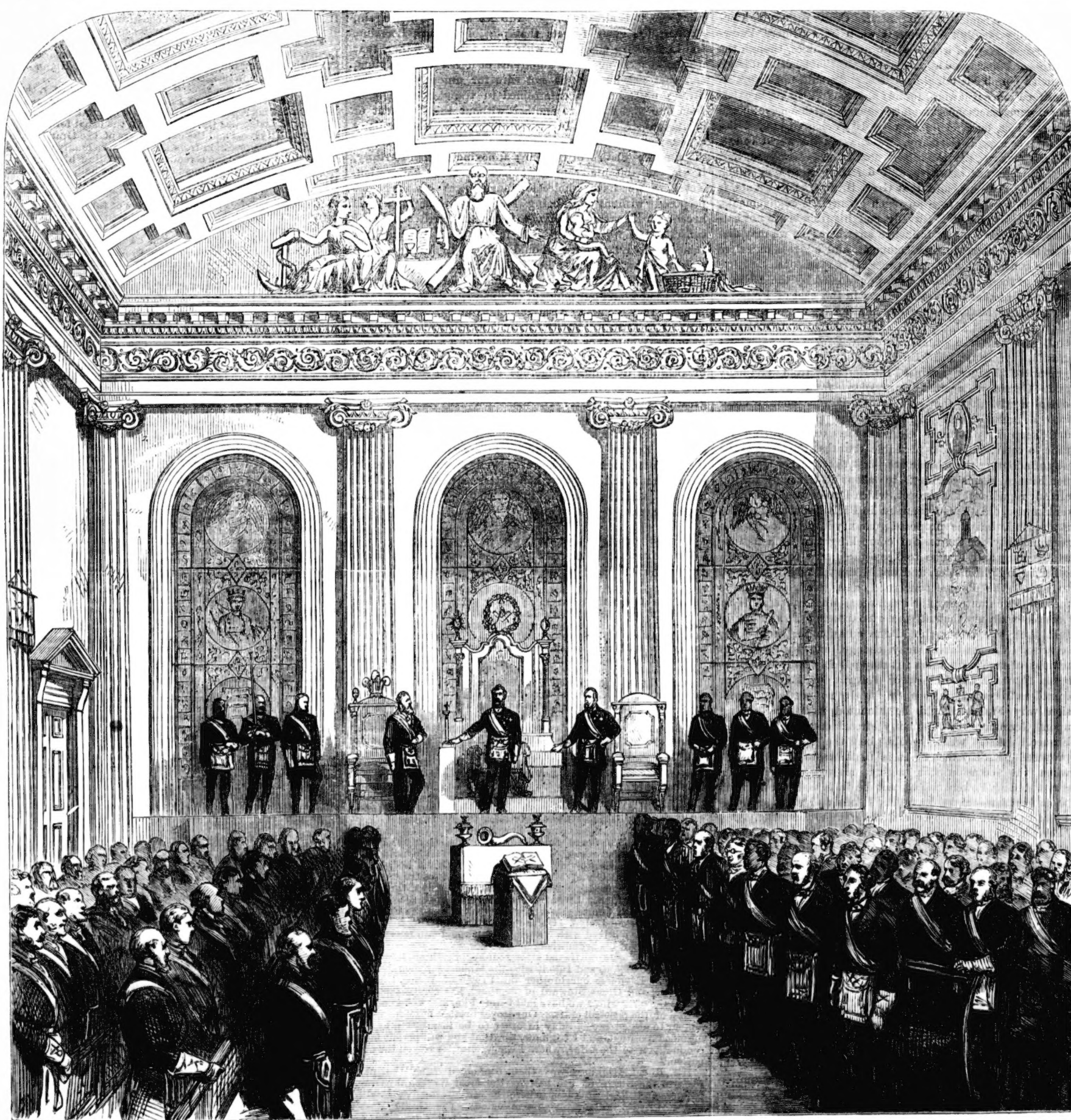
## AMATEUR DIPLOMACY.

READY to perform lithotomy, command the ironclad squadron, or manage the affairs and settle the quarrels of all the world, is the exalted condition of a good many gentlemen in Europe just at present. It is quite natural, as well as quite right, that all orders of men should take an interest in what is going on around them, particularly when great

events are in progress; but the results are occasionally apt to be a little ludicrous: as, for instance, when Lilliputians undertake to interfere in the affairs of Brobdingnagians. Unhappily, too, it generally happens that people who are eager to manage the affairs of their neighbours are exactly those who have made a muddle of their own; and some at least of the amateur diplomatists of the present time who

are prepared to prescribe the terms on which France and Germany shall conclude peace—or be compelled to conclude peace—with each other, belong to this category. The consequences are, that nobody has much confidence in their wisdom, and that a feeling is prevalent that their ability to be useful is by no means commensurate with their will.

There have been proposed, within the last few days, some



INSTALLATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT EDINBURGH AS PATRON OF THE SCOTTISH MASONS.



half-dozen schemes for securing the pacification of Europe and for making sure that Germany and France shall henceforth live in amity together; and every one of these projects is perfectly unobjectionable—in the eyes of its promoter; but, unfortunately, in those of no one else, and least of all in the eyes of the parties most directly concerned. Here in London we are blest with a body of amateur diplomats, who are in the habit, literally as well as metaphorically, of airing their wisdom around the Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square or by torchlight in Palace-yard, and who apparently fancy that armed and victorious Germany will be frightened from her propriety by reason of their much talking—that King William, Bismarck, and Moltke will at once desist from their purposes when they learn that a mud-bespattered mob in Palace-yard, Westminster, London, have, at the instigation of such weighty counsellors as Messrs. Lelubez, M'Sweeney, Merriam, and Company, and, enlightened by a meagre expenditure of tar and tow, passed resolutions condemnatory of German policy, and declaring it necessary that all English pensions to German Princes should be stopped, that Mr. Gladstone should again be badgered about the Government course of action, and that an alliance "strictly defensive" should be formed with France. We daresay King William and his advisers will not be greatly moved by the prospective privations to which German Princes will be subjected when their English pensions are withdrawn; and we feel assured that they will bear with great equanimity the woes of the British Premier when afflicted with the not over pleasant presence and the silly questionings of M'Sweeney and his fellow-interrogators; but a "strictly defensive" alliance between Great Britain and France, were such a thing possible, is another affair, and might require looking after. Count Bismarck, however, will probably take comfort when he considers, knowing the meaning of words, as he probably does, though the orators of Palace-yard apparently do not, that such an alliance is neither probable nor practicable, and would not be profitable for France if it were, for any alliance to help her in existing circumstances must be offensive as well as defensive; could not, in fact, be *defensive* as regards France without being *offensive* as regards Germany. Now, as all the world knows, except, perhaps, the torchlight orators of Palace-yard, that national leagues offensive and defensive are very much things of the past, and that Great Britain, at all events, is little likely to enter into any such entangling engagements, the fulminations of M'Sweeney and his friends are not calculated to have much influence anywhere; so we may dismiss them without further comment, and address ourselves to the consideration of more practical propositions.

One of these, which has been propounded by the *Times*, is to the effect that the strong places in the east of France—Strasbourg, Metz, Thionville, Montmédy, &c.—should be dismantled, that Alsace and Lorraine should remain French soil, and that the great European Powers—particularly Russia, Austria, and England—should undertake to guarantee France against interference from Germany and Germany against aggression from France; in other words, that the said great Powers should enter into a mutual bond to become the police of Europe and keep French and Germans in order during all time to come. This looks plausible; but the difficulties in the way of adopting the scheme are—first, that neither Germany nor France seems inclined to adopt it, Germany having already repudiated the project, which France would probably do likewise, did the Government in Paris know anything of it; second, that the proposed guaranty involves too large a responsibility, for the task of compelling two such nations as Germany and France to keep the peace towards each other is no light matter, and would most likely be objected to by all the Powers concerned; and, third, there is no means of guaranteeing the guarantors—that is, there is no possible warranty that all the guaranteeing Powers would fulfil their obligations should the occasion for their doing so arise. Circumstances may change, and the views of nations change with them; it may possibly happen that at some future time Russia, or Austria, or England, for considerations of their own, might see no particular occasion why France should be hindered from encroaching upon Germany, or Germany from encroaching upon France. And what would be the value of the proposed guaranty then? It is furthermore possible that, when the occasion for acting arrived, one of the guaranteeing Powers might not be in a position to fulfil the obligation—might have its hands full of other business: in which case it is something more than likely that the remaining guarantors would consider themselves absolved, and decline to act alone. Take a case, as the lawyers say. Russia is supposed to have designs upon Constantinople, and also upon India. In carrying out these designs in either direction she would be pretty sure to come into collision with England; and, supposing that France or Germany, or both, should take advantage of complications therefrom arising, and commence troubling each other, who is to coerce them into quietude? Could Austria do it alone? or would Russia and England have time, and energy, and inclination to spare from their own difficulties to intermeddle in those of others? And what, we repeat, would be the worth of the guaranty then? Besides, is there not something insulting in the very notion of placing such peoples as France and Germany under protection, however powerful and disinterested may be the protectors? Would not the offer of such protection and pupillage be the veriest humiliation to France in this her hour of trouble and seeming weakness; would it not, in effect, be saying, "Poor fellow! you cannot guard yourself; be a good boy, and let us do the work for you." How would proud, and sensitive, and

aspiring Frenchmen stomach that sort of thing? On the other hand, would not Germany be justified in replying to such an offer of protection, if made to her even by all the Powers of the world, "Thank you for nothing, my good friends; mind your own affairs; I can take care of myself!" And would not all this guaranteeing, and protecting, and intermeddling be much more likely to disturb than to maintain the peace of Europe? Judging by our poor lights, and remembering what human nature is, it certainly seems so to us.

Another project—which is said to have emanated from American sources—is, that Alsace, Lorraine, and Luxemburg should be united into an independent nationality and placed under the joint guarantee of Europe. A third scheme, which we may bracket with this, is, that Alsace and Lorraine should be united to Belgium, and the independence of the whole be guaranteed by Europe. What a mighty passion our amateur diplomats have for guaranteeing! Perhaps they will by-and-by be asking the Powers of Europe to guarantee the independence of the inhabitants of the Moon, or of Jupiter, or of Saturn. If Europe were to undertake all the guaranteeing work on others' behalf proposed for her, she would have sufficient business on her hands, and have little time or energy left for her own affairs. But the proposers of these schemes forget one or two rather important considerations: such as, that guarantees have not hitherto proved very effective in securing their object. Certain mutual guarantees were given by the parties to the treaties of 1815, and not one of the objects aimed at have been secured; we have just had to renew the guarantee of Belgium, which made its value a little open to question; and the guarantee of Luxemburg, entered into only two years ago, it is already proposed to set aside. Then, again, amateur diplomacy forgets that possibly Alsace, Lorraine, and Luxemburg might not wish to be joined together, that neither of them might be ambitious of union with Belgium, and that Belgium might not care for union with them. Strong objections are entertained to transferring peoples from one nationality to another without their consent or against their wish. In these objections we cordially concur; and hence we doubt the wisdom as well as dispute the justice of Germany annexing French territory, if the inhabitants thereof object to said annexation. Yet here we have wholesale transferences of allegiance proposed without its being seemingly thought at all necessary that the peoples to be transferred should be consulted! Supposing that the inhabitants of Alsace, Lorraine, and Luxemburg should object to being joined together; that either or all of these provinces should decline union with Belgium, and that Belgium should refuse to annex them, what would our amateur diplomats do in that case? Would they compel Alsations, Lorrainers, and Luxemburgers to form a "happy family," whether they desire it or not? Would they force upon Belgium a source of weakness in the shape of unwilling subjects? or, in the event of Belgium declining dangerous acquisitions—dangerous, that is, because coveted by others—would they make her great in spite of herself?

Altogether, it seems to us that our amateur diplomats have not done much either to promote the immediate pacification of Europe or to secure its future tranquillity; that their efforts, therefore, however well meant, are simply labour lost; and that they had better leave the cure of the martial epidemic now raging in France to regularly qualified practitioners.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EDINBURGH.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, Past Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, was installed Patron of the Scotch Freemasons by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in the Freemasons' Hall, George-street, Edinburgh, on the evening of the 12th inst., the ceremony being performed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.C.B., &c., assisted by the office-bearers and members of the Grand Lodge. Admission was by tickets, of which 500 were issued, and the hall was filled in every part. The centre of the hall was covered with crimson cloth, and on the walls banners and banners were hung. On a table spread with green cloth, in front of the dais, the vases used for holding the wine and oil, the cornucopia, and other masonic emblems, were placed. At five o'clock, Brother Davidson, the grand organist, began a voluntary, and the brethren being called to their feet, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, accompanied by Grand Lodge office-bearers, and the procession, headed by the Grand Marshal Brother Mackenzie, marched to the dais.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master said—"Before proceeding to open this Grand Lodge, I wish it to be understood that this meeting is one of emergency, and not for any ordinary Masonic business." Grand Lodge was then opened in the ordinary manner. The Most Worshipful Grand Master asked the Substitute Grand Master, Henry Inglis of Torsonce, if his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had yet arrived. The Substitute Grand Master stated that the Prince was in an adjoining room. It being thereafter announced that his Royal Highness was quite ready to enter Grand Lodge, the Most Worshipful Grand Master deputed the Substitute Grand Master, the Depute Grand Master the Earl of Rosslyn, the Senior and Junior Wardens, Brothers Mann and Colonel Campbell of Blythswood, and twelve grand stewards, to conduct the Prince of Wales into Grand Lodge. On the procession entering his Royal Highness was received with cheering again and again renewed, to which he bowed his acknowledgments.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master said—"Brethren, it is my duty to announce to you, and I do it with the highest satisfaction, that his Royal Highness our brother the Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, and Great Steward of Scotland, has condescended to accept the offer which we have laid before him, and to become the patron of the Scottish craft. Our Royal brother has done us the honour to attend here to-day in order to be installed into that dignified position, and I beg now, Sir, that you will permit me to conduct you to the altar, where I can administer to you the obligation."

His Royal Highness was then conducted from the platform to the centre of the hall by the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Earl Rosslyn, where he was formally installed and invested with the insignia of office. The Grand Master then addressed his Royal Highness in the following terms:—"Most Illustrious Sir and Brother, The Grand Lodge of Scotland, through the unworthy hands of me, the Grand

Master, have obligated you as the Patron of Masonry, not only in Scotland, but of Scottish Masonry throughout the world. In the name of that ancient and distinguished body, I have to thank your Royal Highness for the honour you have done us. It is the highest honour we have in our power to offer to a brother; and, as your Royal Highness is aware, it has been already held by your Royal Highness's predecessors, King George IV. and King William IV., as it has now, Royal Sir, descended upon you. It is not only my own earnest wish, but it is the prayer of every good Mason here and throughout the bounds of Scotland, that you may be long spared to fill the office to which you have now been installed; and that when in the course of events you shall come to occupy the same high station in this country which your predecessors in this office have occupied before you, we may hail in the Grand Lodge of Scotland another Sovereign of the country as the patron of our craft. Permit me, most Royal Patron, to tender you, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Masons of Scotland, the right hand of fellowship."

The Grand Master then cordially shook hands with his Royal Highness, and congratulated him on his appointment, amid loud and prolonged cheering.

The Prince of Wales, in acknowledgment, said—"Most Worshipful Grand Master, Depute Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, and Brethren—I cannot tell you how deeply the ceremony of to-day has touched me, and how thankful I am to you all for the great honour you have conferred upon me as patron of the craft in Scotland. I have also to express to you how deeply touched I have been by the exceedingly kind manner in which, Most Worshipful Grand Master, you have addressed me. Brethren, I have not been long a member of the craft. Still, I hope that I may be considered a worthy member of it. You may be all convinced that I always, and on every occasion and at every time, will endeavour to do my utmost to fulfil such duties as may be imposed upon me as a brother Mason. Allow me once more to thank you for the honour you have conferred upon me—an honour I shall never forget—and to assure you that I have felt that it was a high honour conferred on me when I was made, last year, a Past Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. Now an additional honour, I consider, has been conferred upon me, which was only wanting to make me fully happy as a member of your craft, and that is the honour of being made the patron of this illustrious craft in Scotland."

The Most Worshipful Grand Master then presented to his Royal Highness a copy of the laws and constitution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and also an elegantly-bound copy of "The History of Freemasonry and the Grand Lodge of Scotland," edited by Mr. Laurie, the grand secretary, which, his Lordship remarked, might in his opinion be profitably studied by his Royal Highness as the head of the craft in Scotland.

At the request of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the lodge saluted the Grand Patron of Freemasonry in Scotland, the Prince of Wales bowing repeatedly in acknowledgment of the compliment. The Grand Lodge was then closed with the usual formalities, and his Royal Highness and the chief officers of the Grand Lodge, as they retired in procession from the hall, were loudly cheered.

Immediately after the ceremony of installing his Royal Highness an adjournment was made to the upper hall, where his Royal Highness was requested to accept affiliation to Lodge No. 1, Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel). His Royal Highness was accompanied to the upper hall by all the chief officers of the Grand Lodge. The deputation from Lodge No. 1 was ushered into the hall by the master of ceremonies, Major Ramsay; and the ceremony of affiliation was gone through in due form. This concluded the evening's proceedings; and his Royal Highness, as he left the Freemasons' Hall, was enthusiastically cheered by the brethren of the craft who had assembled on the occasion.

On Thursday, the 13th, the Prince laid the memorial-stone of the new Royal Infirmary, with Masonic honours, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The Masonic procession left the Freemasons' Hall at ten minutes past two o'clock; and the Prince, along with the Grand Lodge, reached the foundation-stone at ten minutes to three. The Prince and Princess were loudly cheered on the route, which was crowded by thousands of spectators. On their arrival at the site the Lord Provost, in a few remarks as to the object of the proposed institution, requested his Royal Highness to lay the stone. Prayer was offered by the grand chaplain, and the ceremony was proceeded with in the usual form, a salute being fired from the castle as the work was in progress. The Prince having, amid loud cheers, declared the stone to be laid according to the rules of Masonry, his Royal Highness congratulated the Lord Provost on the success which had attended the movement for the erection of the infirmary, and the pleasure which he and the Princess felt in taking part in the interesting ceremony. The proceedings were closed with cheers for the Queen and the Prince and Princess.

THE KELLEYTHORPE TUMULUS.—The secondary exploration of the large tumulus, near Driffield, by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, was, for the present season, brought to a close last week, it being requisite to sow the field with wheat. Nearly twenty years ago, by order of the late Lord Londesborough, this great mound was dug into in the centre, a plan adopted by barrow-openers at that day, under the mistaken notion that the barrow contained but one interment, and that at the centre; hence the ruin that has been done the Yorkshire tumuli by curiosity hunters, who have dug funnel-shaped holes in the middle. The Kelleythorpe tumulus was thus treated, and certainly resulted in the finding of a huge stone cist, containing a skeleton—doubtless the primary interment—with a British "drinking cup," bronze rivets, buckles, and dagger, and a bone implement. The cist was of the now well-understood British type, and the five stones forming it must have been transported—by what means in those early days it is difficult to imagine—from Filey Brigg, the only point in the East Riding where they could be obtained, and quite twenty miles away. Remains of a similar nature, but of more important proportions—the stone slabs having also come from Filey Brigg—were found last year at Rudston, near Bridlington, by the Rev. Canon Greenwell. The Kelleythorpe cist has now been removed by Mr. Mortimer, who has "tried" a considerable part of the surrounding ground, which has been found to abound in later interments of the Anglo-Saxons. Among these were notably the interment of a warrior, who had been laid upon his back, nearly six feet in stature, with the iron boss of his shield remaining on his right side, and his spear, six feet long, on his left side. The head of the spear was of iron, with an iron ferrule at the end, the decayed wooden shaft being traceable, and enabling exact measurements to be made. An iron knife, as if from a belt, was found near the waist. Numerous other skeletons, male and female, have been exhumed, with various articles of bronze and iron, and necklaces, amulets, and beads of jet, amber, glass, &c., accompanying. The district seems to be one vast Anglo-Saxon cemetery, and Mr. Mortimer will renew his researches in the future.

SUICIDE OF A FRENCH JUDGE.—Judge Delesvaux, once the terror of Parisian journalists, and who, for his never-failing ingenuity in framing reasons for a conviction in every press case brought before him, was promoted, in the latter days of the Empire, from the tribunal of Correctional Police to the presidency of a Civil Chamber, has committed suicide. The news is brought from Paris by balloon, and long details are given in the *People's Sovereign*. Before destroying himself, he sat up all night writing. At three o'clock in the morning his valet, who had lived with him twenty-four years, seeing a light in his bedroom, opened the door, and took the liberty of recommending his master to go to bed. The Judge said "Presently," and dismissed the servant in a peremptory tone, which he was not in the habit of using towards him. The man was shocked to see how deadly pale the Judge looked, and this was the more remarkable because he had a red scorbatic face. At six o'clock, having remained at his desk all the time, M. Delesvaux rang for his servant, gave him a packet of letters, which he said he was to deliver to their address, and told him to let nobody disturb him. A few minutes later a report of a shot was heard, and M. Delesvaux was found with his head bathed in blood, and quite dead. Judge Delesvaux, who was raised to the bench for the zeal which he displayed as a commissary of police at the coup d'état, was a lonely man, and scarcely ever went into society. He was fond of taking a glass of beer in an English or German tavern, and did not mind the *monstrous dips* proffered him, which in his case was never complimentary. The secret papers seem to disclose the cause of President Delesvaux's suicide. For every political prisoner brought before him (and he never had the weakness to acquit one) this Judge received a sum of money proportioned to the number of months' imprisonment and the amount of fines inflicted, and the political and social standing of the prisoner. These imperial largesses enabled the corrupt Judge, whose salary as president of a correctional tribunal was ridiculously small, to accumulate a large fortune. Finding his minutes brought to light, blocked in Paris, unable to escape, and certain to be brought to trial, he resolved to do justice upon himself.



## Foreign Intelligence

## FRANCE.

A circular has been issued by the Government for the purpose of showing that Liberal France never opposed German unity. Another circular declares that the pretensions of Prussia show that she really desires to reduce France to the position of a second-rate Power. A decree of the Government orders the silver plate belonging to the Civil List to be melted down and converted into coin. Another decree abolishes the payment of caution-money by newspapers. The caution-money already paid by existing newspapers will be repaid after the expiration of the war.

The Minister of the Interior has published a statement of the precautions which he has taken for the safety of the art-treasures of the Louvre. The most valuable pictures have been placed in cellars warranted to defy any attack of shot or shell; and the statues and Egyptian monuments have also been removed to places of safety. Fire-engines have been stationed in the palace, and constant watch is kept. M. Gambetta informs the public, through the papers, that, being overwhelmed with the portfolios of the two Ministries of War and the Interior, it is impossible for him to answer the numerous letters he receives asking for an audience. He requires all his time, and is obliged to work "alone."

General Bourbaki has been appointed to the command of the army of the north, and has proceeded to the scene of his command.

The commander of the army of the Loire has announced that he will shoot any soldier guilty of hesitation before the enemy.

M. Flourens and the "Reds" have been troubling Paris. A prosecution has commenced against Flourens for calling out the Gardes Mobiles under his command on the 10th inst. on a false pretence, in order to march them to the Hôtel de Ville with insurrectionary motives. The demand made was for the immediate election of a Commune, which the Government refused, and were supported by the National Guards. The matter is said to have been arranged through the influence of M. Rochefort. Flourens has resigned his command, professed pacific intentions, and the prosecution against him has been withdrawn.

The brother of Marshal Bazaine has published a letter in the *Journal d'Amiens* denying that the Marshal has refused to recognise the Provisional Government. A Brussels paper announces that the first aide-de-camp of Marshal Bazaine had left Metz a few days back, and must by this time have arrived at Versailles, to negotiate for the capitulation of the place.

The court on the deserters in the engagement at Châtillon has condemned five of them to death. The court-martial continues its sitting.

A warrant is out for the arrest of M. Philis, who was the principal secretary in the Ministry of Justice and Public Worship during M. Emile Olivier's tenure of office. Search has been ineffectually made for him in the Var, where he possesses property. It is believed he has escaped to Italy. M. Philis was deprived by a special decree of his seat in the Council of State a few days before the recent abolition of that body.

General Trochu has addressed to the Mayor of Paris a letter, dated Oct. 14, on the formation of mobilisable battalions of the National Guard; and, while sketching out the duties and aims of these volunteers, makes several reflections which are pertinent to the whole army. He says:—"The sad events which have befallen the Army of the Rhine show that no infantry, however firm, can with safety engage the Prussian army unless it is accompanied by an artillery proportioned to that of the enemy; and it is to the formation of this artillery that I am devoting all my care." Elsewhere he addresses the following significant warning to the people of Paris:—"In the month of July last the French army, in all the splendour of its strength, traversed Paris with cries of 'à Berlin! à Berlin!' I was far from partaking of this confidence; and alone, perhaps, among all the Generals, I ventured to declare to the Minister of War that I saw in this clamorous entry on the campaign, as well as in the means put in operation, the elements of a great disaster. . . . To-day, in the fervour which has legitimately arisen in your hearts, I meet again with difficulties which offer the most striking analogy with those of the past. I declare here that, full of the firmest belief in the return of fortune, which is due to the great work of resistance involved in the siege of Paris, I will not yield to the pressure of public impatience. Inspiring myself with those duties which are common to all, and with those responsibilities which no one partakes with me, I will follow to the end the plan I have traced out, without revealing it; and I demand from the population of Paris, in return for my efforts, the continuation of that confidence which it has this day honoured me."

## SPAIN.

Prince Amadeus of Italy is reported to have accepted the offer of the Spanish crown, with the sanction of King Victor Emmanuel; and a telegram from Madrid states that it is positively declared that, on the meeting of the Cortes, an end will be put to the present uncertain position of affairs. A meeting is shortly to be held to advocate the total and immediate abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies.

## PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal, in opening the Cortes last Saturday, announced that diplomatic relations with Italy had been officially renewed. His Majesty lamented the war now going on between France and Germany, and said that Portugal would always maintain a strict neutrality. The Ministers, he added, would submit measures for bringing about an equilibrium of the finances.

## ITALY.

The King left Florence on the 15th to be present at some military manoeuvres in the north. On the same day Mazzini reached Florence on his way to Rome. The Italian Parliament, which meets on Nov. 18, will be dissolved after voting the Roman annexation and disposing of the Budget and general elections. The coupons due in January on the Pontifical Loan will be met by the Italian Government. A Royal decree has been issued establishing equality among the citizens of Rome. The captain of the English frigate stationed at Civita Vecchia has saluted the Italian flag, in pursuance of orders from his Government. News from Naples announces that the brigand Pilone has been killed.

An Italian Government circular protests against the Roman assertion that the Pope is ill-treated, stating that he is quite free and independent. Italy is ready to give every guarantee asked for. The Government desires only, if the Pope prefers to leave Rome against the Government's wishes, to be informed previously, in order to make all the preparations conformable to the Pope's high dignity.

## GERMANY.

A Berlin telegram announces the death of Herr Twisten, well known in connection with the question of liberty of speech in the Prussian Diet, in support of which principle he was subjected to a prolonged prosecution.

The Ministers Herren von Mittnacht and Lukow, who were the plenipotentiaries of Wurtemberg at the Munich conferences respecting the future constitution of Germany, will leave in the course of the week for the German head-quarters at Versailles. The Bavarian plenipotentiaries, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister for War will join them on the way.

## AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed an autograph letter to Count Beust and Count Potocki, convoking the Austrian and Hungarian delegations at Press on Nov. 21.

## PRUSSIA.

A Berlin telegram says that the Russian War Office has issued a decree respecting the purchase of reserve horses for the cavalry, artillery, and staff officers. The director of the Russian press department has been deposed for permitting attacks on King William to be published.

## THE UNITED STATES.

President Grant has issued the following proclamation:—"Whereas certain evil-disposed persons of the United States, at sundry times in service, have organised bodies pretending to have power from the Government, and have set on foot military expeditions against the Powers of the Dominion at peace with the United States, and have collected money, enlisted persons, and equipped vessels, or have been so employed: the President therefore proclaims that all persons so engaged will not receive the Executive clemency to save them from the consequences of their guilt." The President enjoins all Government officers to make every effort to arrest such offenders and bring them to trial for violating the laws providing for the performance of sacred duties towards friendly Powers. It is reported that the President, before issuing this proclamation, pardoned several leaders of the Fenian raiders on Canada.

The death of General Robert E. Lee, which took place last week, caused deep and universal grief throughout the south. Legislative bodies, courts, and trade boards were adjourned, and business generally was suspended on receipt of the news. Scores of dwellings throughout the south were generally draped in mourning. The Legislature of Georgia resolved to attend the funeral in a body. The remains of the General have been temporarily interred at Lexington, Virginia, with imposing ceremonies.

## CHINA.

A private telegram, dated Tien-Tsin, Sept. 30, says:—"Two of the mandarins have been transported, and fifteen men beheaded here. There has been no outbreak thus far at Kiu-Kiang. The Government are about to send an Embassy to France."

## INDIA.

The war in Europe, it is stated, extends its influence to the remotest corner of the Punjab. The shawl-workers, whose manufactures find their readiest market in France, are almost all thrown out of employ. In Umritsur, where there are thousands of Cashmerees employed by the great native or French shawl merchants, the looms are almost all stopped, and it is feared that much distress is inevitable. The Maharajah of Cashmere has presented Sir Donald Macleod with 31,000 rupees, in order to aid in connecting the name of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor with the Punjab. It is believed to be the wish both of the donor and recipient that the amount should be devoted to the endowment of a fellowship or scholarships in the Lahore University College. The Gakwar of Baroda has forwarded to Sir Leopold Heath 500 rupees in aid of the Captain Widow and Orphan Fund. Subscriptions are being raised all over India.

## "AMAZONS OF THE SEINE."

The women of Paris seem determined to take a part in the defence of the city as well as the men. Some time since they sent a petition to the authorities requesting that the duty of attending to the ambulances should be committed to females, and the men engaged in that work thereby relieved for regular military service. This notion was a good deal ridiculed, but was persisted in nevertheless; and the result is thus described in a letter from an occasional correspondent in the *Times*, dated Oct. 12:—

"Parisian patriotism is proof against ridicule, or, at any rate, feminine Parisian patriotism is; for the committee of women of the Rue d'Arras, nothing daunted at the bantering reports of the proceedings at the Gymnase Triot on Sunday last, which so derided their martial aspirations, have made a decided step in advance. The morning papers of Wednesday came out with a notice that, thanks to the initiative of the citoyennes of the 10th arrondissement, supported by the citoyennes of other arrondissements, the Government of National Defence had decided that the unskilled services of the ambulances of Paris should be no longer performed by men, but by citoyennes, and that General Trochu had been charged with the execution of the decree. This was something gained; the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge had been effected, at any rate, which was an encouragement to further action. Some few hours afterwards one observed the walls of Paris placarded over with green broadsides, every one of which, owing to its heading, in bold type, 'Amazons of the Seine,' attracted a curious crowd around it. The document is sufficiently curious to be given *in extenso* :—

In accordance with the wishes expressed in numerous letters, and out of regard to the generous dispositions of a considerable portion of the female population of Paris, there will be formed, as resources are furnished for their equipment and organisation, ten battalions of women, without distinction of social rank, who will take the title of 'Amazons of the Seine.'

These battalions are principally destined to defend the ramparts and barricades jointly with the stationary National Guard, and to render to the combatants, in whose ranks they would be distributed by companies, all such domestic and fraternal services as are compatible with moral order and military discipline. They will also charge themselves with rendering on the ramparts the first necessary cares to the wounded, who will thus be spared having to wait for several hours. They will be armed with light guns, carrying upwards of 200 yards; and the Government will be petitioned to accord them the same daily indemnity of a franc and a half which is given to the National Guard. The costumes of the Amazons of the Seine will consist of a pair of black trousers, with an orange coloured stripe, a blouse of woollen stuff, with a cap, and a black kepi with an orange band, together with a cartridge-box fastening to a shoulder-belt.

An enlistment bureau is opened at 36, Rue Turbigo, from nine in the morning till five p.m., for the formation of the first battalion, under the direction of a retired superior officer. All candidates presenting themselves for enrolment must be accompanied by a National Guard by way of guarantee. The battalion will consist of eight companies, each composed of 150 Amazons, and forming a total of 1200 strong. Each company will be immediately drilled and instructed in the management of the firearm and in the military march.

To cover the expenses of their equipment, which must be accomplished forthwith to be of service, an appeal made through the medium of the newspapers to all ladies belonging to the richer classes will solicit from their patriotism, and their interest also, be it understood, the sacrifice of some portion of their superfluities for the sacred cause of the country. They possess sufficient bracelets, necklaces, and other jewels—which would be torn from them by Prussian brigandage if Paris succumbed—to arm 100,000 of their sisters. It is hoped that they will not refuse to prove the ardour of their civic sentiments by large subscriptions, and thus overthrow the barrier which has too long separated them from the laborious classes. A register is opened with this object at the bureau of enlistment, and a strict account, which will be made public, will justify the importance of the gifts and their due employment.

An experienced doctor—of the female sex when practicable—will be attached to each battalion. That of the first battalion will assist at the recruiting of her staff; and a special ambulance will be provided for the wounded Amazons, under the direction of the Chief of the Medical Service, M. le Dr. Coudret. A committee of ladies, which will act as the *council de famille* of the corps, will see to its healthful condition, to the proper organisation of the ambulance, and to providing against the inclemencies of the weather.

MM. the gunsmiths are invited to present at the office specimens of arms they could undertake to furnish, the examination of which will be confided to officers of artillery.

Moments are precious. The women themselves feel that the country and civilisation require all their efforts to resist the brutal violence of Prussia. They desire to partake of the national peril, sustain the courage of the other sex, furnish it with an example of contempt for death, and thereby merit their emancipation and civil equality. More than men, they are gifted with the divine fire of grand resolutions which save, and the active devotion which sustains and consoles. Let us open our ranks to receive on the ramparts the loved companions of our homes, and may Europe learn with admiration that not only thousands of citizens, but thousands of women defend inside Paris the liberty of the world against a fresh invasion of barbarians.

## THE PROVISORY COMMANDER OF THE FIRST BATTALION.

Paris, Oct. 10.

"On reading the foregoing document one felt a degree of curiosity on the subject of this new corps, which was to defend the liberty of the world against an irruption of barbarians, and, the Rue Turbigo being at no great distance, I proceeded thither. It is one of Baron Haussmann's splendid new streets, situate near the Halles Centrales, and in the very heart of Paris. In front of the offices of the Amazons of the Seine a considerable crowd of women and National Guards were collected, engaged in reading various notices posted up on each side of the doorway, or in dis-

cussing some question relative to the new corps. Several women were evidently urging each other to enrol themselves, and one aspiring Amazon was engaged in a lively discussion with a National Guard on the relative measure of valour pertaining to what we conventionally term the sterner and the weaker sexes. The staircase was completely thronged with applicants and their escorts, and one observed that by far the great majority of Amazons presenting themselves for enrolment were women of a certain age and evidently accustomed to hard work, often muscular, and not unfrequently over stout. They appeared principally to consist of *femmes du peuple*—cooks, washerwomen, and such like—with a fair sprinkling of shopwomen and seamstresses, the youngest among them being not less than five-and-twenty. Gallantry ought, perhaps, to impose silence upon one on the score of their pretensions to beauty; still, truth forces me to admit that none of these patriotic citoyennes were in the smallest degree handsome, or even interesting, and evidently none were patriotes of the Charlotte Corday type. The *chef provisoire* of the first battalion, who inspected and cross-questioned all applicants presenting themselves, was what the French style a *petit bon homme sec*, a wiry little middle-aged man, of military bearing, and decorated with a parti-coloured ribbon. He informed me that the committee of ladies was not yet complete, as they were waiting for some influential names; that only women of unexceptionable moral character would be permitted to join the corps of Amazons of the Seine, all who offered themselves for enrolment having not only to be accompanied by husband, father, or brother, but to bring with them a certificate from the Commissary of Police, attesting their character, position, &c. The officers, he said, would all be ladies, mostly wives and daughters of officers in the army, or at any rate possessing some knowledge of military affairs. A special patriotic and most spirit-stirring song, he observed, had been composed for the corps, entitled 'The Marcellaise of the Amazons of the Seine.'

## OVER THE RHINE.

The Rhine, the darling stream of Germany, and one of the most considerable rivers in Europe, rises in the Grisons, as all the world knows or ought to know, more than 7000 ft. above the sea, and flows for 157 German miles before it loses itself, and even its name, in the sands of Holland. In its course it receives 12,200 rivers and streams, and ever since the countries through which it flows have had any history it has been celebrated in song and story as the river of the German race. Unfortunately it has happened that this classic stream has always had charms for the Gallic race, which has thought it too much that the Germans should engross the Rhine, and have declared that the last arrangement with which they could be content would be one which gave them the left bank of the river as their natural boundary. The consequence has been frequent irruptions of either race across the Rhine, as the fortunes of one or the other predominated. In a recent note M. Bismarck asserted that Germany had been invaded by France twenty times in a century. Let us see whether this assertion is justified by the facts of the case. It is fortunate that the Chancellor of the North German Confederation has not gone back, with the indefatigable perseverance of his race, to the earliest times. In that case we should have had to tell of the wooden bridge which Julius Caesar threw across the river, and in a lengthy dissertation to settle the precise spot at which he crossed the Rhine. Had M. Bismarck only gone back so far as the Thirty Years' War, we must have lingered to count how many times the famous stream was crossed in that terrible struggle, and especially by the Great Gustavus above Oppenheim, where a stone pillar has been erected to mark the spot. All these early operations, it may be remarked, were from Germany into France, and therefore the Chancellor was perhaps wise in leaving them out of consideration, lest, after all, as in the *fasti* of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race, the nation which has been most aggressive of late years should seem to have been in the long run itself the victim of aggression. So, too, we leave out the many crossings of the river which occurred in the seventeenth and in the first half of the eighteenth century, of which the most famous was that by the Prince of Lorraine, at Schrock, in 1744. But, fortunately, Count Bismarck restricts us to a hundred years, meaning, of course, the last one hundred years from 1770 to 1870. We are bound to say that he need not go so far back as 1770; for it is easy to show that since the outbreak of the French Revolution France has invaded Germany at least twenty times.

In 1792 there was Custine. Born at Metz in 1740, he went into the ranks when quite a boy, and made a campaign in the Netherlands in 1748 under Marshal Saxe. After the peace the boy was made a Lieutenant, and went to Paris to complete his education. Later on he served as Captain in the Seven Years' War, in the Regiment Schönberg, and so distinguished himself under the command of Soubise that he was mentioned with honour by Frederick the Great. In 1762, by the favour of Soubise, he received a regiment, which bore his name. When the French sent an auxiliary corps to America, Custine commanded the Regiment Saintonge. At Yorktown he so distinguished himself that he was made *Maréchal de Camp*, and, after his return to France, appointed Governor of Toulon. When the Revolution broke out he was elected deputy for Metz to the House of Nobles, and voted with the minority for political reform. When the war broke out in 1792 Custine retired from the National Assembly to take the command of a revolutionary army on the German frontiers. Operating on the Middle Rhine, he stormed and took the lines of Weissenburg on the Latour, captured Spire and Worms, took Mayence; and, crossing the Rhine, forced Frankfurt to surrender. The last city he soon lost; but it was not till 1793 that the Prussians, under Kalkreuth, drove Custine out of Mayence, who had to withdraw all his forces across the Rhine into Alsace. That at least was one incursion, and a tolerably lasting one, of the French across the Rhine.

In 1794 came another. In that year the French again crossed the Rhine, burning and plundering as they went. On this occasion they again invested Mayence, and shut it up for nearly a year, till, in 1795, the Austrian Field-Marshal Clerfayt stole a march upon the enemy, crossed the Rhine, attacked the French intrenchments, and captured both them and the fortress. That was No. 2.

In 1795 and 1796 Jourdan three times crossed the German river. Once, on Sept. 6, 1795, at Düsseldorf, under heavy fire—a most brilliant deed of arms, considering the force opposed to him, as well as the breadth and depth of the stream. But this gallant operation was useless, for Pichegru did not support Jourdan, and General Clerfayt defeated him at Höchst on Oct. 11.

Let us not forget to mention, as we have been driven to re-peruse the history of those times, that on April 5, 1795, was concluded, at Basle, that memorable treaty between Prussia and the French Republic which was the first of those acts of "dubious policy" on the part of Prussia towards its allies that afterwards left her exposed to the full fury of France in 1806. By that treaty Prussia withdrew from the coalition against France, and renounced, as an independent German State, all share in the war which Germany was bound to make in common. Those, at least, were not the days of German unity, or, if they were, Prussia was the first to break the bond. But, though they were not the days of German unity, they were those of a North German Confederation; for Prussia drew a line of demarcation across Germany, taking all the German states to the north of that line under her protection and abandoning to the French Republic all those to the south of it. By this arrangement all the South German States, as well as the ancient possessions of Prussia beyond the Rhine, fell into the hands of France. That nothing might be wanting to this disgraceful arrangement, there was a secret article by which a suitable compensation was to be made to Prussia for the loss of her possessions on the left bank if they remained in the hands of France at the conclusion of peace. It adds to the grief of the historical student to learn that the Prussian diplomatist who negotiated this treaty was the revered Hardenberg, who did not scruple to declare that the peace of Basle was "safe, profitable, and honourable for Prussia." The course of events showed that it was as unprofitable as it was both insecure and dishonour-



able for the German Power who contracted it. As for France, this was the first time since the days of Louis XIV. that she declared the Rhine to be "her natural boundary," and that she must have it. The Republicans were not slow to imitate the example set them by the Grand Monarque; but it must also be remembered that the Power which, in 1795, helped them to annex Holland, and to make their idea a reality by the cession of German territory, was this very Prussia which now declares that such a notion as the Rhine being the natural boundary of France is absolutely intolerable.

When the Prussians withdrew from the coalition the war was carried on, as we have seen, by the Austrians, who were strong enough to defeat Jourdan, and to drive him back across the Rhine. But Jourdan was a General who took a good deal of beating. He re-formed his army during the winter of 1795, and at the opening of the campaign, in 1796, again crossed the river, but was again driven to the left bank by the Archduke Charles. Again he made the attempt, with more success. The Archduke Charles had to march to meet Moreau, who was pressing forward in the south toward the Danube. Jourdan crossed the Rhine at Neuwied with less difficulty than the year before at Dusseldorf, where he had more than 400 pieces of artillery playing against him from the right bank. On this second crossing, in 1796, Jourdan got as far as the Upper Palatinate; but he was defeated at Amberg on Aug. 24, and at Würzburg on Sept. 3, by the Archduke, who had hastened back to meet him, and his army fled in confusion to Dusseldorf. Besides these crossings of Jourdan, we need hardly say that Moreau, in his expedition to the Danube, also crossed the sacred river at Kehl in 1796. That was a clever operation, worthy of the great captain who planned it. Moreau

was more of a strategist than Jourdan, and instead of taking the bull by the horns and crossing in the face of the enemy's batteries, he made a feigned attack which lasted four days, and cannonaded the intrenchments at the *tête du pont* at Mannheim. Having thus drawn off the attention of the enemy, Moreau brought his army over at Kehl without any serious loss. Perhaps, of all the French invaders of Germany, Moreau was most successful in crossing the Rhine. Thus, in 1797, on April 20, he crossed it again at Sinsheim near Strasbourg. On this occasion he lost many men, and met with great difficulties. Still he got over. So again, in 1800, he crossed the Rhine above Sinsheim without much difficulty.

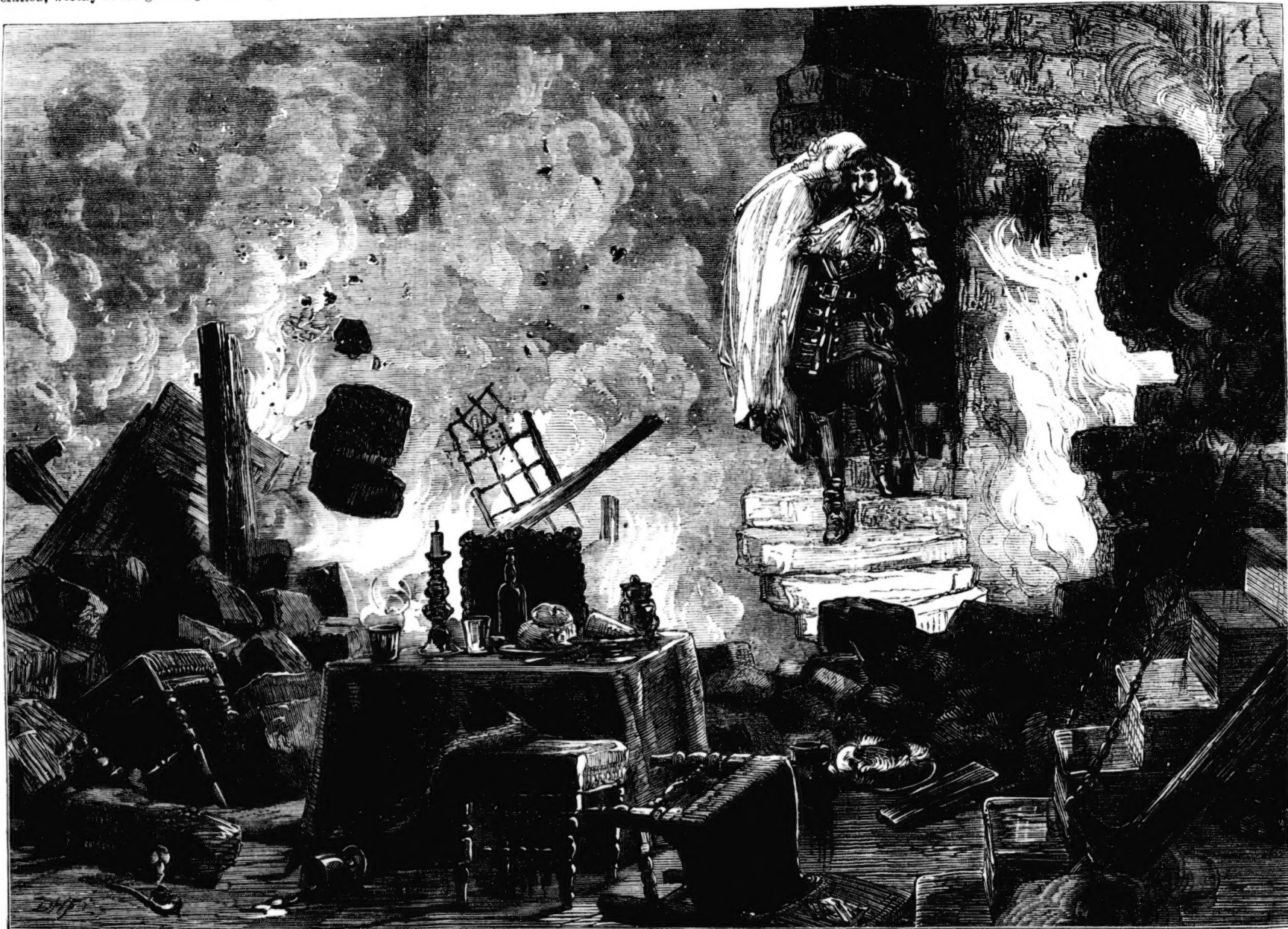
In 1797 came the sixth invasion of Germany and violation of the Rhine. Hoche, perhaps as great a General as France has ever produced, had already distinguished himself by his defence of Dunkirk against the English in 1792, and by his rapid reorganisation of the army of the Moselle in the same year. With that "demoralised" body, as the phrase now is, which seems to have been in as bad a state as M'Mahon's fugitives from Würth, he was appointed to defend the passes of the Vosges against the combined Prussians and Austrians. Beaten by the former at Kaiserslautern, he threw himself on the Austrians, broke through their lines on the Moselle, beat Würmser at Weissenburg, raised the siege of Landau, and drove the Austrians helter-skelter out of Alsace. He would have made as short work with the Prussians had not St. Just, the Revolutionary Commissary, who hated him, arrested him on suspicion. After his release he was for a long time in the west of France, where he put an end to the war raised by the emigrants and Legitimists in 1796, and embarked on a fruitless expedition to Ireland. On his return the Directory gave him the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, with

supreme power over the districts between the Meuse and the Rhine. On April 17 he crossed the river at Neuwied, and pushed into Germany as far as Giessen, when the armistice at Leoben stopped his operations. After refusing the Ministry for War he fell suddenly ill in his head-quarters at Wetzlar, and died on Sept. 18, not without suspicion of poison. There was a monument to this gallant General at Weissenburg, which the King of Prussia caused to be restored in 1839. We wonder how it fared with that monument on Aug. 4, 1870.

In 1797 France, by the treaty of Campo Formio, took to herself her "natural" boundary and incorporated with the Republic the whole left bank of the Rhine. This the Germans reckon as one and the seventh of Count Bismarck's twenty invasions.

In 1798 occurred that passage of the Rhine by Moreau to which we have already alluded. In 1799 came the abrupt end of the Congress of Rastadt, which, however, lasted long enough to settle the fate of the Holy Roman Empire. Along with its end came that dark deed which has never been sufficiently cleared up—the assassination of the French commissioners as they left the town. Before the congress suspended its operations a second coalition had been formed against the French Republic, which, out of revenge, seized the strong fortress of Ehrenbreitstein before hostilities commenced, and so made the first move in a new and bloody war. According to the German reckoning, this seizure forms the eighth act of aggression out of Count Bismarck's twenty. In the same year France attacked Switzerland, in order to reach the German Tyrol, and thus made the ninth aggression out of Count Bismarck's twenty.

But, victorious though Napoleon was in arms, he was at least successful in the treaties and conventions with which he followed



SCENE FROM "THE RAPPAREE," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE: THE RESCUE FROM FIRE.

up his triumphs. Thus in 1801 came the Peace of Luneville. On this memorable occasion peace was concluded between the Holy Roman Empire and the French Republic on the basis of the Treaty of Campo Formio. Holland and the whole of the left bank of the Rhine were incorporated in France. Mantua and Milan fell to the Cisalpine Republic—that is, to France under another name. Venice, Istria, and Dalmatia, as far as Cattaro, were the bribe that Austria received for betraying the Empire. The German Princes who lost their possessions on the left bank of the Rhine were to be compensated by new arrangements within Germany itself. Austria gave the Breisgau to the Grand Duke of Modena; and, as she assented to the erection of the kingdom of Etruria, also another name for France, the Grand Duke of Tuscany was to be compensated by some grant in Germany—an arrangement which reads, and was, very like building a castle in Spain. But the Rhine, from Basle to the sea, was French, and the navigation of the river was declared free—an arrangement, we might observe, which would go far to reconcile the inhabitants on the left bank to the rule of the race who had secured for their trade such an inestimable blessing, and freed it for ever from the exactions of those petty German Princes who demanded toll and transit dues all along the river, at intervals of about twenty miles. Let it never be forgotten that free trade on the Rhine came in with the French after the Peace of Luneville. Still that peace constitutes the tenth aggression of Count Bismarck's twenty.

The eleventh they call the Peace of Amiens, for it is remarkable that with them whatever France did in those days, whether she went to war or whether she made peace, it was all the same. Every step on the part of that greedy Power was an aggression on Germany and led to a crossing of the Rhine. It must, however, be admitted that the Peace of Amiens was a very hollow transaction, designed probably only to throw dust in the eyes of England and to detach her from her Continental alliances, in order that Napoleon might be free to carry out his designs against the rest of Europe. Those designs soon showed themselves in the interference of the First Consul in the affairs of Holland and Switzerland.

In 1803 came a real attack on German rights, and the Germans are right in considering it as the twelfth of Count Bismarck's twenty though it was not against Germany, but against England

and Hanover, that the wrath of Napoleon was directed. That invasion took place immediately after the breach of the Peace of Amiens. England, indeed, was the first to declare war, but Napoleon's preparations were long matured. His troops swarmed through Holland and across the mouths of the Rhine, as it dribbles through the sands to the sea. The French were on the Weser as though by magic, and the Electorate of Hanover was occupied for six-and-twenty months, during which the country was robbed, so the Germans tell us, of twenty-six millions of dollars, though the annual revenue of the Electorate was barely five millions. Arms, provisions, and animals of all kinds were exacted from the unhappy inhabitants, and the people were so visited by cruel tyranny and continual police regulations that they were reduced to the greatest extremities. It may well be asked, now that Prussia is lord paramount in United Germany, what Prussia was doing in 1803 when all this misery befell a German land. The answer is short. Prussia was pursuing her dubious policy of neutrality, and doing nothing to help the Hanoverians. But even then she was true to her policy of annexation, and spared no pains to induce Napoleon to cede the Electorate to her. She was unsuccessful up to 1805. At the end of that year the Electorate was made over to Prussia in exchange for Anspach, Baireuth, Cleves, Neufchatel, and Vallengin, and on April 1, 1806, the King of Prussia proclaimed to the Hanoverians and the rest of the world, King George included, the fact that Hanover was incorporated in Prussia.

We now come to the thirteenth aggression of Count Bismarck's twenty. In 1805 came the campaign of Austerlitz, Prussia standing by while her ancient allies were struck down. "Like lightning," we are told, the Emperor Napoleon sent seven of his most experienced Generals across the Rhine, and Bernadotte, with a resolution which might do honour even to Count Bismarck, marched straight across Prussian territory in spite of her neutrality. The capitulation of Ulm, unexampled in military history, until Sedan eclipsed it, followed, and Austerlitz was fought, where three Emperors met in battle. The Peace of Presburg saw Austria robbed of part of Upper Austria and the Tyrol. The crowns of Holland and Naples were bestowed on members of Napoleon's family. Wurtemberg and Baden became vassals of the French Empire.

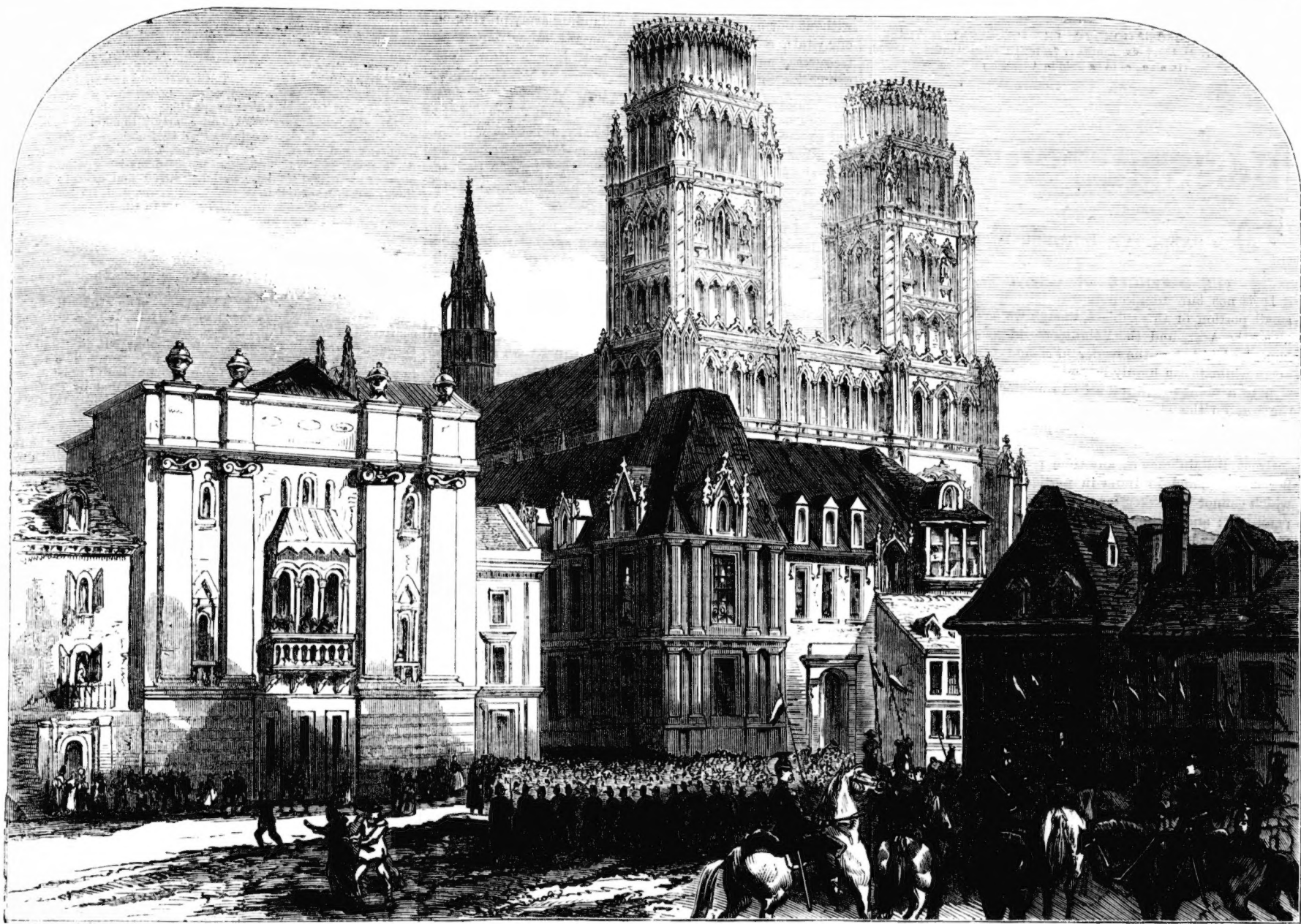
The year 1806 was most fatal for Germany and most glorious

for France. Not once, but many times in that year the French crossed the Rhine, putting down this Prince and sitting up that, ever protecting that German League which it was one of Napoleon III.'s objects to restore if he had been successful in the present war, and meddling and making in the internal affairs of Germany. At the same time the Emperor Francis was forced to abdicate the Imperial dignity, and the Holy Roman Empire, which had received so many stabs and blows at the hands of Napoleon, breathed its last. Though last not least, in 1806 Prussia, which had stood by while the rest of the empire was wasted, received her reward. She had maintained her neutrality, but she had utterly lost her political importance. This condition so mortified her rulers and her people that they resolved on war. They soon had it, and with a vengeance. In less than a month after the declaration of war Napoleon had destroyed the military power of Prussia at the battles of Jena and Auerstadt, and had entered Berlin as a conqueror. It is this fatal conquest of the Uncle of which the Nephew is now reaping the bitter fruit in the defeats of Weissenburg, Würth, Mars-la-Tour, Rezonville, and Sedan; but in the German reckoning this campaign of Jena constitutes the fifteenth act of aggression out of Count Bismarck's twenty. How the other five are made up will be the subject of another article.—*Times*.

#### "THE RAPPAREE" AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

THE date of Mr. Boucicault's last piece, which has been running for some time past at the Princess's, is supposed to be in the year 1691, and the action takes place on the western shores of Ireland at the time the Irish-French army of James II. surrendered to the Anglo-Dutch troops of William of Orange. The Rapparees were a guerrilla force employed to harass the Williamites, and took their title from the pike, which seems to have been their favourite weapon of warfare. The main interest of the piece turns on the adventures of Roderick O'Malley, the Rapparee chief, and his lady love, Grace. These two individuals are continually in all kinds of scrapes. They are betrayed; they find themselves in caverns with the tide rising; they are discovered in burning castles; they descend by ladders and swim across rivers; and, finally, the lady marries her lover's enemy, in order that his rival may kill him, which he does in



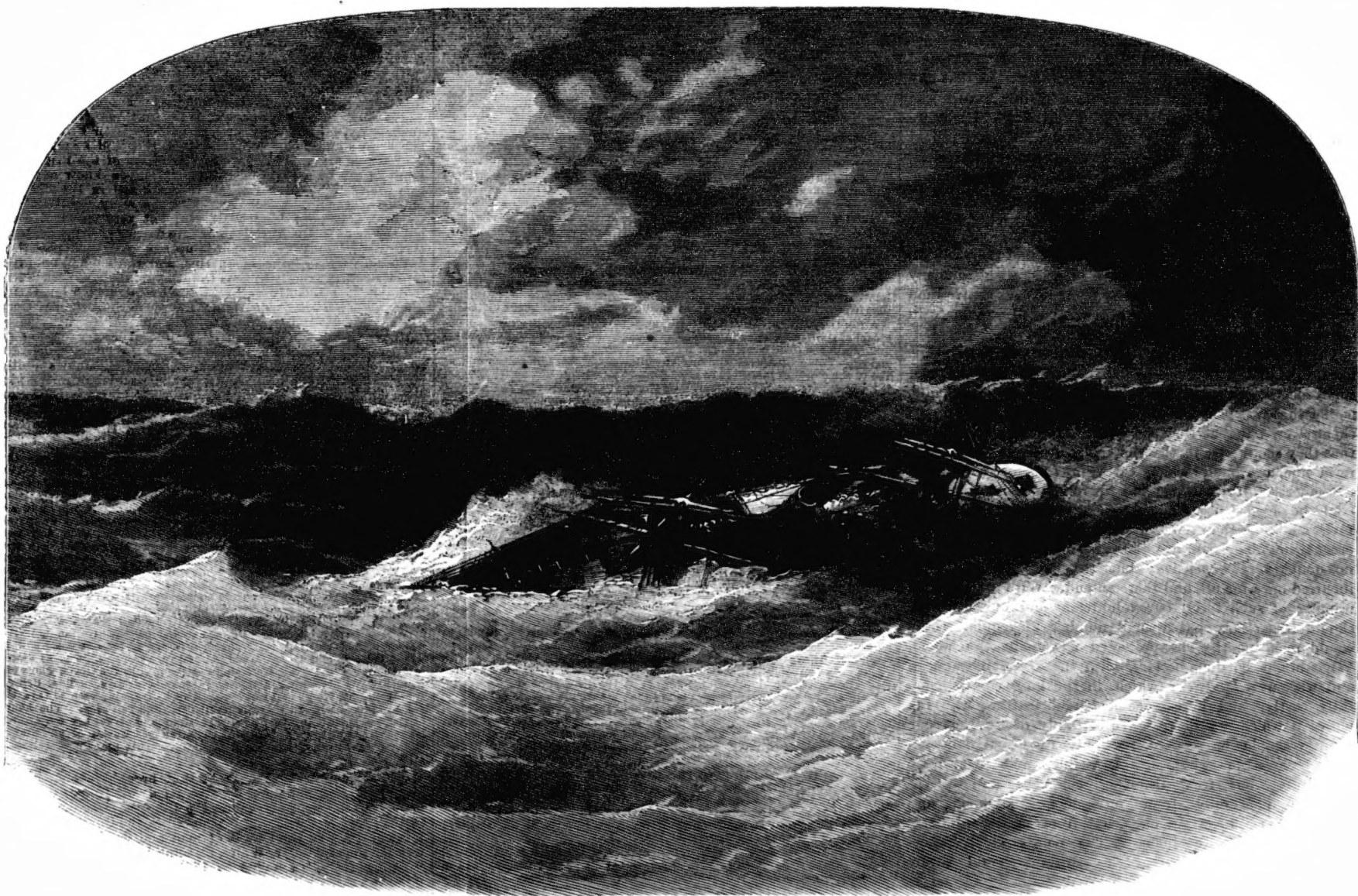


THE BATTLE OF ORLEANS: THE MARKET-PLACE AND MAIRIE AFTER THE PRUSSIANS ENTERED.—(SEE PAGE 268.)

a most satisfactory manner just before the fall of the curtain. There is no doubt the great attraction of the piece is the scenery, by Mr. F. Lloyds. We are reminded not a little, however, of former Princess's successes—to wit, the "Streets of London" and "Arrah-na-Pogue"—in the fire at the castle and the climbing of

the keep. The fire is, perhaps, if we except the famous conflagration in "Rouge et Noir," the best fire ever seen upon the London stage. But we question very much if such a resemblance to a real conflagration and so many violent explosions are not more calculated to frighten an audience than to amuse it. To

those whose nerves are strong this scene will be a great attraction. The opening moonlight scene, the beacon-tower and keep, with the sunset effect, were very beautiful; and the wild enthusiasm of The O'Malley's welcome adds a picturesque effect that is very striking.

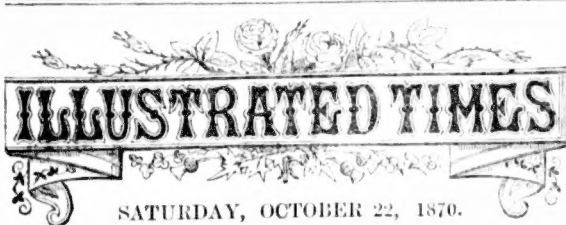


THE STEAM-SHIP NEBRASKA ON HER LATE TERRIBLE VOYAGE.—(SEE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, OCT. 15, PAGE 255.)



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## THE DEFENCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

It is not our intention now to take up more than a very small portion of this subject, though we have our own ideas about the Army and the Volunteers—ideas which may, perhaps, be laid before the reader at some future time. In the mean while, it can hardly be amiss once more to call attention to a point which has arisen repeatedly in the course of the war on the Continent. We mean the immense value of forts commanding roads and points specially open to attack.

Great Britain may at any time require troops to send to her colonies, and to India in particular she owes a duty which cannot be shaken off. A great future is before that peninsula; and, although Great Britain does not hold that future in her hand—an expression which was on the point of escaping from the pen—she will be gravely responsible for any colouring that it may take. There is also much to be said for necessities which may arise upon the Continent, not for our interfering in behalf of "the balance of power" or any other such dying tradition, but for action in consequence of some accidental entanglement. Suppose a greatly-aggravated "Trent" affair with some European Power, or an "Alabama" question, followed up by a threat of war;—suppose a hundred things. They may never happen; but they may. The war-fever which is abroad just now is contemptible, and our predestined path is one of peace as long as we can possibly keep it; but if we can prepare for the worst at a cheap rate, surely it is so much the better.

In order to set entirely free a very moderate standing army for any purpose for which Great Britain can require to mobilise one, we venture, with all deference, to submit that, in addition to our fleet, two things are necessary. One is, that the volunteer force should be under the command of skilled and efficient officers, who have studied the art of war. One of the things which stare us in the face, as we run over the history of the Franco-German conflict, is the immense importance of good generalship. Indeed, we discovered in the Crimea that, though the old British fighting stock is still what it was, and as effective as ever, we require for purposes of command in modern times something better than the old-fashioned British General. Now, what reason is there why volunteer officers should not be men of high military culture? The science of war is one of immense fascination, and we are persuaded that purely voluntary effort might do much in the matter, and at very little expense. There must be "mute inglorious" Wellingtons among our volunteers. God forbid that any one of them should ever have to do a Wellington's work; but there is not the smallest reason in the world why we should not, and that easily and cheaply, have a hundred volunteer commanders of more than respectable skill, qualified at a day's notice to do important work if necessary. Once more we repeat that military science is a study of great, perhaps even dangerous, fascination. How excited one may get over a game of chess is well known. Would any Englishman of imagination and pluck find the problem, how to take Portsmouth in three months, with so many ships, so many guns, and so many men, less attractive than the problem, to give queen's bishop's pawn, and mate in eleven moves?

The second question we desire at this precise moment to raise, is that of a considerable increase in the number of small forts at critical points around the coast. The point is, not that these should be large or expensively got up in themselves, but that they should be sufficiently numerous; that they should be in the right places, where they could form nuclei around which earthworks could be rapidly extemporised, if necessary; and where very ordinary soldiers could be of great use. There is plenty of material for such forts, and more than ten times plenty of convict labour to erect them. The guns are the great question, and they are no doubt very expensive; but that expense would be incurred once for all, and there an end. With a reasonable number of such forts, our volunteers, and our fleet, we should be so safe that a small number of regular troops would make us the best-protected nation in the world. What might be done besides, with the utmost cheapness, and without a landwehr (which, in the long run, is fearfully costly, and in essence a feudal institution), is a question which we defer. We certainly desire that our country should be secured, not only from real danger—of which none whatever is visible, and but little conceivable—but from insulting comment and vaticinations; not only from foreigners, Irishmen, and Americans of a certain class, but from military jobbers and Tory croakers at home. The points which peace-loving and economy-loving Great Britain should secure are these:—First, that our beloved country, second to none (we claim no vain superiority) in moral and intellectual force, should also be second to none in material force, taking into account her insular position as a substitute for much

territory. Second, that this end should be accomplished without our having heavy taxes, a standing army preying on our vitals, a feudalised landwehr, or any other danger to free—yea, and increasingly free—institutions. Now, Tory grumblers and sham Liberals may carp at Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Cardwell as long as they please, and, in company with Mr. Matthew Arnold, predict our decay; but as surely as there is a sun in the sky, this country is on the way to solve the problem, and to a degree of greatness that she has never yet reached; and that by the path of the very policy which the croakers condemn. Half the war agitators write and talk as if, positively, England were an old woman shaken with palsy. Not yet. And let them write letters, and issue addresses, and hold silly meetings as they may, the best heart of the people will thank Mr. Gladstone for standing erect and maintaining the dignity of this dear old land. And you, shameful and shameless Tory alarmists, who bid us take warning by France, we call upon you to remember that you have overlooked a mighty difference in the conditions of the case. England has not yet submitted to a *coup-d'état* and a Caesar. Her capital has not yet permitted twenty or thirty thousand of her best citizens to be shot down in batches by platoon firing and flung into pits, exiled to a hell upon earth, or sent to prison. She has not yet submitted to see Bright, Tennyson, Browning, and her great political publicists exiled, and her press and her free speech put down. When she has *mouchards* by the dozen between Charing-cross and the Tower, with a bloodstained ruffian like Marshal St. Arnaud among her petted chiefs—why "then," as Cloten says, after having ordered the serenade under Imogen's window—"then—let her consider."

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY, according to present arrangements, will leave Balmoral for Windsor about Nov. 5.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Mountcharles to be Equerry in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in room of the Marquis of Hertford, who has resigned the office since he succeeded to the title.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has transmitted to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh a cheque for 100 gs. towards the cost of the new infirmary, and has expressed his satisfaction with all the arrangements connected with the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new building.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE arrived in town on Wednesday, from Hawarden, and immediately on his arrival had an interview with Earl Granville. The Premier's presence was urged by telegram from his Lordship. It is stated in official circles that a Cabinet Council will be held in a few days, but summonses have not yet been issued.

SIR HENRY STOKES has, it is stated, accepted the invitation to offer himself as a Liberal candidate for Colchester. Colonel Learmouth will, it is believed, be the Conservative candidate.

THE HEALTH OF ARCHDEACON DENISON is still critical. On Sunday four medical men were in attendance.

M. THIERS, who has taken Italy on his way back to France, has been visited at Florence by several Italian gentlemen of high political position; but it is stated that he has not been more successful in his mission at Florence than at the other European capitals he has visited.

SIR RICHARD BAGGALLAY has been elected, without opposition, member for Mid-Surrey, in the room of the Hon. W. Brodrick, who has been called to the Upper House on the death of his father, Viscount Middleton.

MR. DISRAELI, with Viscountess Beaconsfield, is now on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley.

MR. CHANCE, the newly-appointed magistrate for the Lambeth Police Court, took his seat for the first time on Monday.

A SCHOOL FOR AERONAUTS is being organised in Paris.

M. LAURIER, one of M. Gambetta's secretaries, has come from Tours to London on what is called "a commercial mission."

THE POPE has issued an encyclical, announcing the suspension of the Council in the present situation of Rome.

MAZZINI has been set at liberty, the Court of Catanzaro having decided that he was included in the amnesty.

A TERRIBLE HURRICANE, in which 2000 lives are said to have been lost, has taken place on the north coast of Cuba. Several vessels were wrecked.

THREE MORE RUSSIAN OFFICERS—Colonel Zetteler, Captain Doppelmeier, and Prince Meschtcherski—have been sent to the Prussian headquarters, where there is not a single Austrian.

THE SURPLUS FLOWERS IN VICTORIA PARK were, on Tuesday, distributed to a large number of persons, chiefly belonging to the artisan and labouring classes resident at the east end of the metropolis.

THE BERLIN MANUFACTURERS are busily employed in providing winter garments for the troops. Large numbers of woollen shirts are continually being made, as well as caps, furs, and clothes of all kinds.

WHILE TWO NAVVIES employed on the Settle and Carlisle Railway were drinking together in a public-house near Appleby, on Monday, one of them, named Smith, saw a gun hanging on the ceiling, and took it down. Both barrels were loaded, and they went off, shooting the other man dead. The two men were on friendly terms, and lived together.

A PETITION has been lodged against the return of Mr. Straught, who was lately returned for Shrewsbury in the Conservative interest. It is alleged that bribery, undue influence, and treating were employed at the election.

A SOCIETY, to be called the "Infant Life Protection Society," on the model of similar societies in France, is to be established, and to have for its first object the introduction of a bill into Parliament for the registration and supervision of nurses who receive children of others into their homes, and of the children intrusted to their care.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE took place at the works of Messrs. Laird Brothers, at Birkenhead, early last Saturday morning, in the fitting and rigging rooms, which were completely gutted, and a large quantity of rope jute, together with some valuable machinery, destroyed. The damages are estimated at about £4000; and it is feared that nearly 1000 persons will be temporarily thrown out of work.

THE BRIG GLENORA, of Scarborough, on Tuesday last, stranded on the Corton Sands, off the Suffolk coast, during a gale from the south-west. The crew of seven men were fortunately saved by the Lulita life-boat, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, and stationed at Lowestoft. On the previous day, during a strong north-westerly gale, the society's life-boat Havelock, stationed at Fraserburgh, N.B., was the means of saving the schooner Charles Whiteway, of Runcorn, from inevitable destruction.

THE PREVALENCE OF THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE in certain parts of North-west Yorkshire has led to the suppression of the fairs. In the North and East Ridings, adjoining the Derwent, the disease has begun to fall. It has broken out with some violence among the nineteen cows kept on the dairy-farm at Feltham Reformatory, in consequence of which orders have been given to destroy the whole of the milk given by the herd. In North Somerset and some parts of Wiltshire the disease continues to spread.

THE EARL OF LICHFIELD, as Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, two years ago, announced that Mrs. W. Salt, in accordance with her late husband's wishes, had placed his library at the disposal of the county on certain conditions, the principal being that a suitable building should be provided, and that a librarian should be appointed. The library cost Mr. Salt over £30,000. His Lordship, after endeavouring to arouse the interest of the county in various ways, announced at the Quarter Sessions, on Monday, that he had advised Mrs. Salt to give the library to the British Museum.

THE TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO THE EXCHEQUER, from April 1 to Oct. 15, amounted to £32,457,956, or nearly four millions sterling short of the revenue in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £38,905,332, of which more than seventeen millions and a half have gone towards the interest on the National Debt. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £1,119,809.

THE PRECEPTS for the election of members of the Metropolitan School Board will be issued in the course of a few days, and the elections will in all probability take place in the course of next month. Mr. Scott, the City Chamberlain, Mr. George Moore, and Mr. Abbliss are named as probable candidates for the city of London. Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon has consented to be put in nomination for Marylebone. The Hackney schoolmasters have invited Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., and the Rev. Septimus Hansard, Rector of Bethnal-green, to become candidates.

## THE LOUNGER.

LORD ELCHO and many other military men tell us that we have no army; and I remember hearing Mr. Sidney Herbert say in the House of Commons, "We have not possessed an army, in the true sense of the word, since 1815." Matters have, I am told, somewhat changed for the better since Mr. Sidney Herbert said this; but still Lord Elcho and others iterate and reiterate that, in the right sense of the word, we have even now no army. "No army!" said I, when I first heard this; "that is strange indeed, seeing that we annually expend nearly £15,000,000 on what we call an army. What becomes of all that money if, after all, we have not got an army?" However, I soon got to understand what these gentlemen mean. By an army we civilians mean a number of drilled soldiers, well accoutred and armed; but Lord Elcho uses the word in a technical sense, and, no doubt, in the true sense. And now, what is an army in the true sense? I suspect very few people know much about the composition of a real army. I will, therefore, to the extent of my knowledge, describe it. An army, then, is composed, first, of companies; second, of battalions; third, of regiments; fourth, of brigades; fifth, of divisions; sixth, of corps-d'armée. But I must explain these terms. A company, called in the cavalry a troop and in the artillery a battery, is a body of men commanded by a Captain. The strength of a company or troop is eighty men; of a battery, 120. A battalion is composed of 750 men, and is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel. A regiment may be one or more battalions; but in England, in most cases, two battalions constitute a regiment. The regiment in theory is commanded by a Colonel. But here I must digress a little. Only in theory is a regiment commanded by its Colonel. The regiment is really commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel. "The colonelcy of a regiment," says an authority now before me, "is a sinecure, and is given to some meritorious officer for distinguished services." Thus Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, in addition to his pay for so commanding, and his annuity of £12,000 a year, has three colonelcies for his meritorious services—to wit, he is Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, pay £2200 a year; Colonel of the Royal Engineers, pay £990; and Colonel of the Royal Artillery, pay, £994; and Lord Lucan, for his meritorious service (in the Crimea, one may suppose) has the colonelcy of the 1st Life Guards, pay, £1800 a year. This by the way. A brigade is composed of two or more regiments, and is commanded by a Brigadier-General. Two or more brigades make a division, commanded by a Lieutenant-General. Two or more divisions constitute a corps-d'armée, commanded by a General; and two or more corps-d'armée the grand army, commanded by the General Commanding-in-Chief—not necessarily, though, F.M. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, who has never yet, and probably never will, actually command an army in the field, except at a review. And if I am asked what, as General Commanding-in-Chief, he really does, I must answer, I do not know. But let it not be supposed that I have here any cynical meaning. His Royal Highness has offices at the Horse Guards, the headquarters of the Army; and I am told that H.R.H. works hard, but what is done there I know not, nor do I know any book that can tell me.

This, then, is an army; and there can be no doubt that we have soldiers enough to make such an army. According to the Army Estimates, we have in this country 52,174 regulars, 170,004 volunteers, 16,745 yeomanry, 128,971 militia; total, 367,984; and the regulars are doubtless organised somewhat as above. But whether the volunteers, &c., are, as far as possible, I cannot say. I should, though, think not. But, however this may be, this vast body of men are never brought together, never massed and manoeuvred as one army; and therefore it is quite correct to say that, though we have, as we see, 367,984 soldiers, we have no army. We have the disjected membra, the scattered limbs of a body, but not a body. There are all the separate parts of a great machine, but they have never been, and cannot be, it would seem, fitted together. Some of our authorities say that the volunteers never can be made to work in with, or as, the military phrase is, be "brigaded" with, the regular Army. They are badly officered and imperfectly drilled, and, moreover, cannot leave home long enough. The same fault, too, attaches to the militia, but not to the same extent. They, too, are not so well officered as they might be; but they are better drilled than the volunteers, and they, with consent of Parliament, might be embodied and made to form part of the regular Army. But how these evils are to be remedied, how these materials are to be worked up into an army, is a question for military men, not for civilians. But I may say that Mr. Trevelyan boldly said at Selkirk that nothing will be done "until F.M. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge be got out of the way." "He is behind the age," says the member for the Border boroughs. And this is a notion which I have often heard before. And if this be so, why, F.M. H.R.H. must go. For it will not do nowadays to have dull incompetency in such a post. We pay for a good army, far more by several millions than Prussia pays for her army; and to be told, and told, it would seem, truly, that we have no army, is intolerable. Speaking of the Prussian army reminds me of a little anecdote. "Do you know anything of this Moltke?" said a civilian to a Colonel in the lobby of the House of Commons. "Yes," was the reply. "He is a good General, is he not?" "Well, yes; but very rash?" He nearly got the army in the Austrian war into danger of being destroyed." "How so?" "Why, he split it up and sent each part through different passes of the mountains, and if they had not all come into the valley exactly to time the army might have been destroyed in detail." "Exactly so," said the questioner; "but then, you know, they did all come to time. I suppose the Prussian General, like the First Napoleon, does not tolerate 'if.'"

I have just received, when it is almost time for me to send off my copy, a report of a lecture on the kingdom of Italy, delivered to the Brighton Liberal Registration Society by Mr. James White, the member for that borough. And a very admirable lecture it is; full of facts which ought to be known, but which few people do know; whilst there is in it, from beginning to end, that true political and philosophical ring that characterises all Mr. White's addresses to his constituents. Here is the opening passage:—

In choosing the subject for this evening's lecture, I would remark that, but for the astounding struggle now going on so near us on the other side of the Channel, no topic would be better entitled, or more likely to engage public attention, than that selected for our consideration—viz., the new nationality—Italy. In presence of the terrible war now raging in France, it is not to be wondered that one of the most noteworthy events of our time should have attracted so little notice. And yet, after fifty years of wars, insurrections, and unceasing agitation, we have at last seen the fulfilment of the most cherished aspirations of a patriotic people, the foreigner expelled, a native Government established, Italy her own master, one and indivisible, with Rome—Immortal Rome—for her capital. When the result of the Roman plebiscite was made known here it was well and truly said by a public writer in the *Daily News* that, apart from all sentimental and lyrical emotions, there is substantial and practical reason why Europe in general should rejoice over the accomplishment of Italian unity. The "fatal gift of beauty," the "funeral dower of present woes and past," which Filicaja and Byron lamented and apostrophised, was as disastrous to the peace of the whole European continent as to the victim whose charms were always attracting fierce and reckless wooers. The Popes, the Emperors, the Kings of France, the Kings of Spain, were always tearing Italy to pieces with their covetous rivalries and rapacity. The hour that at last welds Italy into one political system, and makes her too strong any longer to encourage a reckless invasion, relieves Europe of an immortal and fruitful source of strife and calamity. This alone may well make us all rejoice.

Hear! hear! And who was it that brought about this grand event? It was not done by statesmen, for Italian unity "was ignored in the field of practical politics." "Cavour derided it, and till very lately it was denounced in the Court of the present King of Italy as the Utopia of mad and dangerous men. Who was it, then?" Mr. White, at some length, shows that it was "Young Italy," founded in 1831, at Marseilles, by Mazzini, "then an exile, with no means except what sufficed for his modest wants." I wish I had space to give at length the passage in which the lecturer claims justice for Mazzini, "that old man eloquent," and Young Italy, the party of thought and action which he so long and faithfully led, and traces their operations from the



first movement through all the sufferings which they had to endure, and the vicissitudes of their cause, down to the time when the King confessedly dared no longer resist the national impulse (which impulse was given, as his Majesty well knew, by the party of thought and action of which Mazzini has always been the acknowledged chief), but was compelled, as he (the King) says in his letter to the Pope, to take possession of Rome in order to avert a revolution otherwise inevitable; but all my available space is gone.

Poets are said to be seers. Was Tennyson inspired to foresee the present state of France when in his "Maud" he thus agonisingly sighed for "A Man?"

Ah, God! for a man with heart, head, hand,  
Like some of the simple great ones gone  
For ever and ever by;  
One still strong man in a blatant land,  
Whatever they call him, what care I?  
Aristocrat, Democrat—one  
Who can rule and dare not lie.

I hope everyone will read Lord Penzance's able letter on neutrality, for it places the question in what appears to me to be its true light; and I should think you, Sir, must feel pleased to find the views you have several times expressed backed up by so powerful a supporter. I suspect our modern humanitarian sentimentalism is leading us all wrong on this and kindred subjects. We are trying to attain the impracticable: to make war with kid gloves on; to conduct the cruelest of all possible operations, and yet to inflict no suffering; which can't be done, unfortunately. War is war; and, though it is well to mitigate its horrors as much as possible, wherever there is warfare there must be savagery, and the longer it lasts the more savage will it become, as witness this present contest in France, which is rapidly degenerating into barbarism—assassination on the one side, and cruel retaliation on the other. We may say of war, as Dr. Johnson said of himself and drinking, you may abstain altogether, but you can't keep within the limits of moderation. So Mr. Richard and the Peace Society, who oppose all war, are wiser in their generation than the *Times* and others, who fancy fighting may be done according to the principles of humanity. For the same reasons it is vain to talk sentiment in connection with neutrality and the trade in warlike munitions; you can't suppress that trade by legal means if you would, and perhaps you should not if you could. "Let things take their course, and they will all the sooner find their level," seems a cold-blooded maxim, but it is, perhaps, after all, the soundest philosophy. For my part, I think a good deal of confusion of language is creeping into this discussion on neutrality. We hear a vast deal about the rights of belligerents and the duties of neutrals; but it seems to me that the terms are inverted. We ought to speak, rather, of the rights of neutrals and the duties of belligerents. The duties of neutrals, forsooth! Why, if two costermongers quarrel and fight in the Strand, are the neighbouring shopkeepers to be bound not merely to put up their shutters and protect their goods, but to go out into the gutter, keep a ring, and see fair play to the combatants as well? And yet that, put in a plain way, seems very much what this talk about the duties of neutrals comes to.

Mazzini is once more at liberty, and has betaken himself, it is reported, to Rome. This is so far well. In Rome just at present Mazzini might be very decidedly the right man in the right place, and do great service to his country by frankly accepting the accomplished state of things, though the event for which he has laboured all his life long has not been achieved exactly in the way and through the instrumentality he would have preferred. I sincerely trust that Mazzini, by prudent and judicious conduct in this emergency, will show that Italy and Freedom are justified of one of the greatest and purest of their sons. Mazzini loves not Kings, but then a King has perfected Italian unity, and that should content him.

Signs are beginning to show themselves of the approach of what was wont to be the great book season—Christmas—though that era is now much less markedly "booky" than it was a few years ago. Still, Christmas does witness the advent of many new works; and publishers are showing indications of activity. The Row is astir, and Amen-corner is busy. Among announcements for the coming season I may note the following by Mr. Stock:—"Lights and Shadows from the Life of David, and their Lessons for our Own Time," by the Rev. Charles Vince; "Christ's Healing Touch," by the Rev. A. Mackenall, late of Surbiton; "The Biblical Museum," a New Commentary, by the Rev. J. Comper Gray; "The Sunday School World, a Cyclopædia of Matters relating to the Sunday School," a new and improved edition of "Gems from the Coral Islands," by the Rev. William Gill; a new and cheaper edition of Dr. Cramp's "History of the Baptists," with an Introduction by Dr. Angus; "A History of Wesleyan Missions from their Commencement to the Present Time," by the Rev. W. Moister, with an Introduction by Dr. Hoole; "Theodora Ernest; or, The Heroine of Faith," a Story; "Joe the Gardener, a Tale for Boys," the annual volume of "The Hive;" and "The Story of Our Founder," with an Introduction by the Rev. Thomas Vasey.

#### THE LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES.

*Belgravia* contains some pleasant matter, some really good verses by Mr. Sawyer, and pictures of the usual startling order. I only hope Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's offensive papers on "The Loves of Famous Men" have reached their climax of badness. His last victim is Robert Burns, who comes up from the hands of his tormentor pretty much as a wounded or dead Prussian might do after being slashed about by a Turco. I have said before, and now repeat, certain that all respectable criticism will sustain me, that Mr. Fitzgerald is totally unfit for the task he has undertaken. Nathaniel Hawthorne was not much his inferior in reading, conscientiousness, or moral insight, and he can find words of compassion for Burns; and as for Sterne, he can and does say point-blank that, considering what he did for the world, he has received very hard measure. Wordsworth, Carlyle, Irving, Wilson, Chalmers, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and a thousand others, can pity Burns and say a hundred charitable things for him; but Mr. Fitzgerald is far too pure, far too august, far too penetrating a person to show mercy; or else he is the coarsest and dullest butcher that ever took such work in hand. I wonder he does not reflect upon the extreme cowardice of his procedure. All Philistia is with him, and he knows he is more than safe in raising the cry he has set up. So, while he can find an excuse for Major Yelverton and for Mr. Maclehoze, who, with plenty of money, left his wife (Burns's Clarinda) and her children to take care of themselves, or very nearly so, he does nothing but kick out at Burns as he did before at Nelson. Such, my Christian brothers, is Virtue—as shown by the pen of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald in the chaste and delicate pages of *Belgravia*. But if anybody wants an interesting study, I request him to turn to this paper on Burns, and then consider the following remarks. First, in dealing with love-letters, platonic and quasi-platonic, as well as others, Mr. Fitzgerald entirely forgets that there is an unconscious strategy going on in the minds of the writers at the time of composition. Let any man look at some of his old love-letters, written in all purity and sincerity, and how often he will have to smile and say—"That was a very artful touch, an outsider would say a designing one; but I did not mean it." But every strategic touch this critic of the slaughter-house discovers he sets down to base intentions. A more damning blunder could not be made. Secondly, he makes no allowance for any peculiar moral atmosphere in which his victims may have lived. Yet we know now that what is "in the air" affects us all, and the time of Burns was a peculiarly trying one. His bluster and his recklessness in certain matters were always particularly distressing to me; but compare him with ten thousand educated fine gentlemen of his age, and remember the peculiarly-trying position which he was in with respect to women; remember his temperament, and then condemn—but do not spit in his face. The letters in which Mr.

Fitzgerald finds perfidy prove entrainment and moral muddledness, but not peridy. There is one more particular in which this scribbling Turco, intoxicated with his own virtue, exposes his utter incompetence for his task. It is a common thing with us all, when we half fear we may go wrong, to "whistle" good things to "keep up" the "courage" of the conscience. In this perfectly natural trick—a trick which, in a small way, is so much to the good and not to the bad—Mr. Fitzgerald can find nothing but what is ludicrous or worse. A mind that "whistles" in this way is a mind partly disorganised, but not necessarily debased. Pure and lofty writers, like Wordsworth and Carlyle, can speak tenderly of Burns in the furnace of his great Edinburgh trial; but Mr. Fitzgerald seems to regard it as mere "high jinks" for Burns, under the influence of which he ought to have grown better. Anything worse for a poor poet like Burns, whose wife, if he took one, must necessarily be far below him in culture, can hardly be conceived. These things are not written to justify him; but when an *avocat du diable* does his worst in this fashion, it is high time for a stand-up fight and no favour. Southey could treat Nelson like a gentleman. Tennyson calls him "mighty seaman, tender and true," and invokes him from among "things divine." Hawthorne complains, with more than usual emotion, that even Southey has done less than justice to the nobleness that was in him. The exalted Mr. Percy Fitzgerald digs up every ugly anecdote he can scent out, and virtuously blackens in *Belgravia* the man for whom the pure and gentle Coleridge would have shed his blood with pride, in spite of the great sailor's worst faults.

The *Sunday at Home* is a number of unusual merit, both as to literature and illustrations. I hope it will keep up to this mark.

The *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* and its little sister (at half the price) are still excellent; better up to their specific pretensions than half the periodicals.

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Charmed, no doubt, with the success of "Frou-Frou," at the St. James's, Mrs. Wood has tried "Fernande." It has been a complete shuffle of the cards. Some months ago there was a warfare about "Frou-Frou." Mr. Sutherland Edwards, who had adapted "Frou-Frou" for the Olympic, and thought he had got the lady with the rustling skirts all to himself, defied Mrs. Wood to introduce her to King-street. There was an action at law; an attempt at an injunction; and, as the penny-a-liners say, "brave work for the gentlemen of the long robe." Somehow, neither Mr. Edwards, Mr. Wood, nor the celebrated Mrs. Wood, quite made out their case; so Miss Beatrice was permitted to play "Frou-Frou" in King-street, while Miss Plessey Mordaunt died raving about a dress with pink rosebuds in Wych-street. But what a generous foe Mrs. Wood must be! for here she is asking the hated Mr. Sutherland Edwards, the leader of the Plessey-Mordaunt "Frou-Frou" faction, to alter "Fernande" for the St. James's. The thing has been done. The suspicious play has been made decent, to the sacrifice of all point and commonsense. I do not care to go over the ground again. It is as easy to take in a connoisseur with a bottle of grocer's port wine, to make him eat like a turkey, to be deluded with the imposture of a rabbit "done hare fashion," as it is to sap a French play of its French ideas and preserve its strength. The thing cannot be done. They have all attempted it. The Oxenforths, and Leicester Buckinghams, and Palgrave Simpsons, and T. W. Robertsons—all have tried their hands at the toning-down process, and all have failed. I think the most successful of all was Mr. Horace Wigan, with "Nos Intimes" ("Friends or Foes"). He preserved the great situation. It touched upon a delicate point, but the public did not growl at it, and no more successful and well-acted play has ever been produced at the St. James's Theatre. I imagine M. Victorien Sardou would laugh not a little were he told that "Fernande" was an immoral play. Happily, the state of society which "Fernande" exhibits does not exist in England; but M. Sardou would say he is a satirist, not a pandering to immoral tastes. Luckily, English manners are not French manners, but you cannot have French wit, in these cases, without French manners.

Still, there may be many who do not sit out a comedy to study character or ascertain the motives of the author. They may go to the play merely to be amused, not to think. The other day I had the honour of sitting, on the knifeboard of an omnibus, next to a *soi-disant* critic who was not altogether misinformed on theatrical matters and who was pretty correct in his criticism on various artists, but who alarmed me by declaring that Molière was so tedious he could not read him, and by professing his hatred to a work called "Sganarelle." This is not a thinking age. It may appear to many perfectly correct (if, indeed, they think about it at all) that Clotilde, a matured woman of, say, eight-and-thirty, should destroy the future life and happiness of a miserable girl merely because of a tiff with her boy lover. It may also appear perfectly rational that a husband should curse his wife, loathe her so lately in his arms, turn from her with undisguised abhorrence and detestation, because he discovers she was not brought up quite like a lady. When we know that neither Clotilde nor Fernande was virtuous, all the incidents of the play come naturally and without any forcing.

The acting on the part of Mrs. Hermann Vezin was admirable. I have always said Mrs. Vezin was one of our best actresses; but after this performance I put her right up to the top of the class. I do not think any lady on the stage can come within a long range of her. Mrs. Wood, like a sensible lady, took a subordinate character. How many managersess are there in London who, with a hundredth part of Mrs. Wood's talent, would have taken Georgeanne when there was a Clotilde to claim? Mrs. Wood has risen immensely in my estimation since she exhibited such unselfish good sense. On Georgeanne she brought to bear all those arrows of sharp-pointed fun, of which she has a quiver-full. Mr. Farren was fair enough. Mr. Lin Rayne was over-weighted; and I congratulate Mr. Brough on the loss of all his extravagance and straining after effect in comic business. His Commandeur Jarbi was a capital bit of natural acting. Miss Brough played Fernande. She is a novice—very pretty, very interesting, but oh! so stagey for such a very young actress. The stage arrangements at the St. James's are perfect. No money is spared. Richness, elegance, and good taste are noticeable in the dresses; and I know of few more thoroughly comfortable theatres to visit.

A trifle called "Paul and Virginia," written by Mr. Arthur Wood, has been produced at the OLYMPIC, but it is beneath all criticism. I could weep when I see such a magnificent actor as Mr. George Belmore forced into petticoats and personating a woman. But the more idiotic burlesques are, the better. The last straw will break the camel's back, and I really do think the truss is nearly exhausted.

At Christmas an entirely new and original opera bouffe, by Mr. Alfred Thompson, musically illustrated by Hervé, will be produced at the Gaiety. It will be placed on the stage with remarkable splendour, and promises to be the event of the holiday season.

The Webster-Chatterton management commences at the ADELPHI and PRINCESS's with those refreshingly novel plays of (1) "The Green Bushes," (2) "The Peep o' Day," (3) "The Great City." I need scarcely say that "The Dead Heart" and "The Flowers of the Forest" are in active preparation. It is said that Wilkie Collins is dramatising "No Name" for the joint managers, and that Mr. G. F. Rowe is to play Captain Wragge. Dejazet is coming to play at the new theatre in the Strand. Will wonders ever cease?

MISS HERBERT, the actress, has been suffering from typhoid fever, and will probably be unable to appear on the stage for some time.

GENERAL FLEURY has arrived at Lausanne to arrange some private affairs for the Emperor Napoleon.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.

The gallery at 25, Old Bond-street, has commenced its Winter Exhibition early by the collection of 346 oil and water colour pictures, many of which are of considerable merit, while a proportion of them will scarcely attract unusual attention, and a few are certainly below even the ordinary average of fine-art exhibitions.

The visitor who begins with the first room and with No. 1 on the catalogue will find pleasant attractions on the walls devoted to the more select of the paintings; and it should be observed that the present collection is a very great improvement on the last. There are fewer pictures, but a larger proportion of them are works of genuine interest. Among the landscapes there are some beautiful pictures, and at the very outset we find two capital paintings by Mr. G. W. Mote; while Mr. Shuchard's "Quiet Nook for Quiet People" (19) is a genuine study of a very attractive kind. "Cattle on Bramstead Heath" (25), by Mr. W. Luker, is characteristic of the more forcible style of this clever artist, while his smaller picture, "On the Common" (46), is suggestive of greater finish and more careful handling. Mr. H. T. Dawson sends some admirable sea-pieces, of which "The Pallas Re-fitting at Devonport" (28) and "The Guard-Ship Drying her Sails" (60) are works of unmistakable power; and Mr. C. S. Lidderdale contributes four pictures—"The Gleaner" (27) and "A Roman Girl" (55) being the most striking, though his highly-coloured study, entitled "Black and White," and representing a charming young lady in a zebra opera cloak, will probably be most attractive to the "general visitor." In No. 55, "A Harvest-field near Eastbourne, with Storm coming up," Mr. R. Beavis exhibits a work full of rich colour and vigorous handling. We have seldom seen so small a picture which was so suggestive; and quite in a different line should be noticed "Napoleon's ruined Harbour of Ambleuse" (52), by Mr. W. C. Wyllie, who has wonderfully rendered the desolation of dark lowering sky, stagnant water, and decaying timber. Mr. I. Smith's "Lesser Neath, South Wales" (57), is distinguished for beauty of tint in the foliage and admirable rendering of water; and Mr. A. de Brauski sends two finely-finished pictures from his Welsh studies.

Among the little "bits" must be noticed Mr. A. W. Bayes's "Baby's Song," representing a young mother at the piano, playing a "one-finger" air, with her little one on her knee; and in leaving the first room we are sent out smiling with "A Picnic Party," in which Mr. Bright has introduced a wonderful group of cocks and hens, and with Mr. Weekes's "Shirring slack," representing a seedy old manufacturer sitting in his dingy counting-house reading the latest markets. In the second room are a number of very interesting little "studies," including some exquisite indications of grain, bloom, and leaf, by Mr. Smallfield, and more of Mr. Bright's wonderfully vigorous birds. Two studies in a forge, by Mr. W. M. Wyllie, should attract attention, as evidence of how much force may be exhibited even in a mere sketch of common inanimate objects. In this room Mr. Mote's "Harvest Field" and Mr. J. Anderson's "Houses of Parliament" are remarkable examples of two different schools.

Very sweet and charming is "Kitty," a little girl in a broad-ribboned hat, painted by Mrs. Charlotte (119); and a capital bit of tender colour may be seen in the same room in Miss Helen M. Stigaud's "On the Spey" (131). Here, too, are some of Mr. Herring's horses and some of Mr. C. Jones's sheep, all excellent in spirit and drawing; while Mr. J. B. Zwecker sends a forcible picture of German sporting dogs. The finest landscape in this room is "Still Pool, Tyn y Coed" (143), by Mr. R. P. Richards, as fine a bit of water-painting as we have seen for many a day. Under the title of "The Rushlight-Makers" (158), and representing an old woman and her grandson at work at this humble industry, Mr. H. Carter sends a finely-finished picture, distinguished by his characteristic vigour and careful adjustment of light. "La Filatrice," by Miss Chester, is a powerful study of a Roman girl, full of character. Two pictures by Mr. Smallfield, "Pearls of Morning" and "Evening's Veil," represent the same meadow beneath a hillside, under the different aspects of early morn and dewy eve; but they are only suggestive after quiet examination, and are scarcely likely to be the subject of much notice. With the mention of one exquisite little bit of painting, in which, under the title of "Poultry," Mr. Maes represents a group of farmyard fowls, which are like live birds seen through the wrong end of a telescope, we bring our notice of the oil paintings to a close. Of the water-colour drawings we have not space to speak in detail, though a few of them deserve the highest praise. We must refer, however, to two, because of their remarkable humour—one, by M. Ernest Griest, the grotesque animal-draughtsman, who, under the title of "A Meeting" (204), shows us the comic surprise of a huge boar at the sight of an undismayed tomtit; and the other, an elaborate picture by Mr. H. Bright, crowded with figures and full of fun: it is called "Monkey Island, on the Thames, Berks;" and Lord Monbodo would surely have walked a hundred miles to see it. It is worth a long walk to anybody.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL OF ART, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE established to afford local facilities for the acquisition of the highest branches of female education, commenced its eleventh session on Monday, the 17th inst. The advantages thus liberally afforded by the directors of the Crystal Palace are appreciated by a large and increasing attendance at the various classes.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.—We have reason for believing that General Bourbaki resolutely declined to accept the command of the beaten and demoralised army of the Loire; and that his appointment to the command of the army of the North—an army yet to be made—was the result of an enforced afterthought on the part of the French Provisional Government. The sojourn of the Delegation at Tours will not, so far as we understand, be much longer protracted. Should the issue of the battle that will probably be fought, south of the Loire, within a day or two, be adverse to the cause of France, it is probable that Bordeaux may be called on to provide accommodation for the Ministers "detached on special service," and for the members of the Corps Diplomatique now in Tours. It is reported that there has been some discussion as to whether Bordeaux or Clermont-Ferrand should be the next seat of the Delegation; but Bordeaux, by our latest information, won the preference in the opinions of those most directly interested.—*Telegraph*.

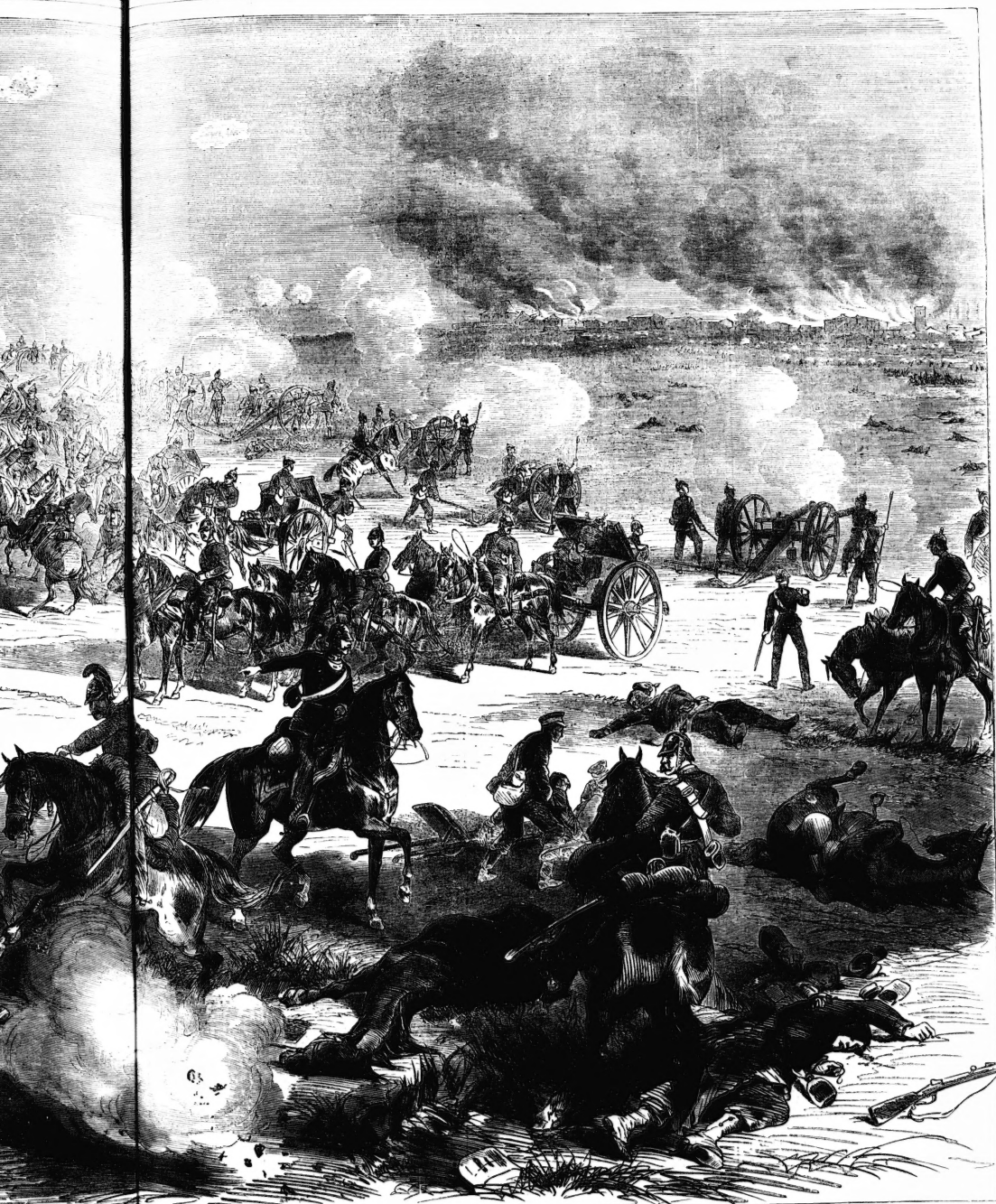
THE "INTERVENTION" MEETING IN PALACE-YARD.—An open-air meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in Old Palace-yard, to pass resolutions in favour of English intervention in the Franco-German war. It was promoted by a society calling itself "The Anglo-French Intervention Committee." The attendance was scanty, the enthusiasm below par, and the whole affair very much of a failure. The orators were Messrs. Weston, Riddle, Olliver, M'Sweeney, Johnson, a German named Weber, and a Frenchman named Lelubez. The following resolutions were passed:—"1. That this meeting indignantly records its disapprobation of the apathy and indifference to the misfortunes of a tried ally exhibited by the Government of this country, and hereby calls on Mr. Gladstone to give expression to the feelings and sympathies of the English people by officially recognising the *de facto* Republic of France without further delay. 2. That the attitude of Prussia since the battle of Sedan is conclusive proof of an aggressive policy, and renders peace in Europe impossible, and that this meeting calls upon Mr. Gladstone to protest most energetically in behalf of humanity, and in the name of the English people, against any dismemberment of France, and against the threatened bombardment of Paris, and should Prussia disregard the protest that a strictly defensive alliance be concluded with France. 3. That this meeting calls upon her Majesty's Government to at once convene a special meeting of Parliament to consider the duty of the British nation at the present eventful crisis. 4. That this meeting requests the various constituencies throughout the kingdom to urge their representatives to support in Parliament the policy enunciated in the foregoing resolutions, and also to carry into effect (if Paris be bombarded) the demand of the English people, that all pensions to German Princes or their families, who may be concerned in the war, either directly or indirectly, shall at once cease. 5. That this meeting calls upon all friends of humanity to co-operate with the Anglo-French Intervention Committee in awakening the opinion and action of the people at this crisis, by convening public meetings in their several localities, and by taking such other steps as may be desirable for the purpose of preparing the public for a great demonstration to be held, if the bombardment of Paris take place, as soon after that event as possible, in the Palace-yard, Westminster, when the cry will be raised of—'To the relief of Paris and rescue of France.'





THE BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE: SAXON ARTILLERY ATTACKING





BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE: SAXON ARTILLERY ATTACKING ST. PRIVAT.



### LORD PENZANCE UPON THE OBLIGATIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

LORD PENZANCE has addressed the following able letter to the *Times*, in which, as will be seen, he reiterates and enforces principles which have been more than once advocated in our columns:—

"The appearance of another complaint by Count Bernstorff on the alleged violation of neutrality by this country in permitting arms to be sold to France, coupled with the remonstrances from time to time expressed in your columns by our own countrymen, provoke a fuller discussion than has hitherto been had of the principles upon which such complaints, if well founded, must rest.

"It seems to be taken for granted that the act of furnishing to either belligerent, though in the regular course of trade, any arms or munitions of war, is an act of friendliness to one belligerent and hostility to the other. In other words, that it is a departure from that strictly even and impartial attitude which is involved in the idea of neutrality, and consequently that the Government of a neutral State ought to step in and prohibit such a traffic so far as it can. I say so far as it can, for there is little doubt that a trade impeded in its natural course has a strong tendency to flow into indirect courses, and arms or munitions of war will be likely to find their way, in spite of all prohibitions from those who have them to sell, into the hands of those who are ready to pay enough for them. But this is no reason to my mind why the State should not do what it can to impede such a trade, if it cannot stop it, provided that the duties of an upright and honest neutrality really dictate such an obligation.

"This, however, is precisely what I take leave to call in question. France is at war with Germany. An English firm sells rifles to France. Surely, say the Germans, this is assisting France in the struggle; it is 'feeding and protracting the war.' If so, it must be a breach of neutrality. And thus the argument goes easily forward to the conclusion that the State ought to prevent it.

"But there are often two sides to a question. The nature of the case has prevented our hearing more than one side at present. It is worth while to see what may be said on the other. Suppose, then, this traffic stopped, not only with this country, but with all other neutrals, by the action of their respective Governments; in other words, assume that all neutral nations acknowledged this supposed duty, and acted up to it so effectually that France was unable to procure the means of arming her population, and was obliged on that account to succumb. Germany would be satisfied; but what would have become of our neutrality? France would have been coerced into submission, not by want of men or of money, but by want of arms. The want of arms would be due to the active intervention of the neutral Powers. The French might with some justice say, 'In time of peace we dealt freely with your subjects, who are makers of arms by trade, for such arms as we required. No law of yours forbade it. We remain on terms of perfect amity with you. Nothing has occurred between us to alter our relations. But we go to war with Germany. You profess to be neutral and to take a side with neither party, and yet the first thing you do is to interfere with the natural course of trade between us and your subjects, and that for the express purpose of withdrawing from us the assistance which this traffic would have given us, and thus crippling and impeding us in the contest. At the instance of our enemy you have combined with the other neutral Powers to close up the ordinary avenues through which we had a right to expect to get the arms we wanted. By cutting off all access to the markets of the world you have dried up our resources, and, as far as munitions of war are concerned, you have starved us into surrender. The markets of the world ought to have been as open to us in quarters where we had no quarrel after the war broke out as they were before it. To close them against us by the Executive is distinctly to take a part against us by the nation. All nations are more or less dependent on each other in trade. To interpose by a law, made for the purpose of stopping a particular trade with a foreign nation is, *prima facie*, an unfriendly act. If the motive is a fiscal one, or is dictated by internal advantage, it may well be justified. But the motive in this case was distinctly hostile. Your prohibitive law was designed to intercept those military supplies which were vital to us, and was dictated by the enemy himself. If you say that your course was dictated by the duties of neutrality, we reply that neutrality does not consist in refusing to trade as usual in something that one belligerent wants because the other belligerent desires he should not have it; and the more distinctly he wants it for the purposes of the war the more distinctly is your prohibition conceived in the interest of the enemy, and therefore a hostile act. To whatever extent our enemy could have impeded our ordinary trade by blockading our ports, he was justified in so doing. To whatever extent he could intercept a supply of arms or munitions of war coming to our shores he was at liberty by the law of nations to lay strong hands on them to whomsoever they belonged; but you have given him a new and far simpler method of attaining his end. By a combination of neutral Powers you have rendered his vigilance unnecessary, and have done the work of cutting off our supplies without his assistance.' Would there not be some truth in all this? If it be difficult to answer the German remonstrances now, would it be much more easy to answer the French remonstrances then?

"But I proceed to another consideration, which those who wish to establish this prohibition ought to think out carefully before they carry their principles into action. Is it possible on any principle which will bear examination to confine the proposed prohibition to arms or gunpowder? An army requires other things for its efficiency besides guns, gunpowder, and shot. Food, clothing, horses, the means of transit, medical stores, &c., are all necessities of warfare. Can it reasonably be made unlawful to trade in some of these things, and remain lawful to trade in the others? On what principle, it may be asked, could the execution of an order by the French or German Governments for any one of the things above named, directly and avowedly for the use of their armies, be permitted by our Government if the trade in arms or gunpowder had been stopped? I will give a practical instance of my meaning. I copy the following statement from the *Times* of Oct. 8:—

Preparations for the winter.

An immense order has been received in the north of England for a supply of blankets for the Prussian troops.

I do not stop to inquire whether this information is correct. It is enough for the purpose in hand that in the nature of things it might be so. And I venture to ask whether any principle of abstract justice or of impartial neutrality would sanction the supply of blankets to succour the Prussians before Paris if the supply of arms to the French in Paris had been previously prohibited and stopped? It is probable, therefore, that both parties may be interested in the continuance of trade with neutrals on the same terms as before the war began. If the French want arms, the Germans may want other goods of us for their armies, and if not of us, of other neutral nations.

"Nor is there anything in the intrinsic nature of arms or gunpowder to impress upon the trade in them the character of special assistance to the belligerents. If neutrality is compromised by trade at all, the degree of its compromise must depend not on the abstract nature of the goods supplied but on the amount of assistance accorded to the enemy. Now, it by no means follows because the business of fighting is directly done with arms, that a supply of arms will help a belligerent more at a given moment of the contest than that of many other things more innocent in their nature. Food to Paris beleaguered may be more precious than cannon. Horses in certain conjunctures may be more urgently needed than either. When maritime operations are in question, coal may decide the fate of an entire fleet. The category of prohibitions, therefore, cannot be confined to arms alone—it must be co-extensive with the principle on which the

prohibition is founded. And that principle surely can be no other than this—that it is the duty of a neutral State to prohibit its subjects from directly trading with either belligerent in anything which he requires for the purposes of war.

"A very little reflection will show how broad a sweep such a category would make. Not only the manufactured cannon but the brass or steel intended for its manufacture; not only gunpowder, but the sulphur or nitre destined to make it; not only the made-up military clothing, but the cloth or other material ordered by the foreign Government for the avowed object of clothing its army—all these would fall within the prohibition; and so of all the trades and manufactures that go directly or indirectly to maintain an entire army in the field. Such an inroad upon neutral trade may well startle us, and for this reason it behoves us to ponder well the principles upon which we propose to act in prohibiting the trade in arms.

"But, again, if all this were conceded, is it quite certain that the demands of belligerents upon neutrals would stop there? Is it quite visionary to suppose that the doctrines thus established would be capable of further development? Experience shows that belligerent countries are not slow to conceive new grounds of complaint. Let us see, then, how far this might be carried. If a neutral State, by merely permitting its subjects to trade as they did before the war in any goods which either belligerent may happen to want for the carrying on of hostilities is guilty of aiding and assisting one side or the other, what is to be said of any trade with belligerents at all? Trade, it might be argued, is a means of wealth. Money is 'the sinews of war.' The first thing a belligerent does, if a maritime Power, is to try to cripple the trade of his antagonist. Whoever trades with a belligerent adds to his power and resources. And it may be as helpful to buy goods of him as to sell them to him. For instance, if the Confederate ports in the late American war had not been blockaded, and the cotton stored there could have been sold freely to this country, the Confederates would have been supplied with means from which their forces in the field would have received a direct and powerful impulse. That this impulse would have come from England could not have been denied. Indirectly, but very decidedly, we should have assisted the Confederate cause. Would our duty as a neutral Power have required us to refuse this cotton, then, which we so sorely needed? Assuredly not. And yet, if we acquiesce now in the condemnation of an otherwise legitimate trade, on the sole ground that it helps a belligerent to carry on the war, we shall lay the ground on some future day for a possible demand upon neutrals that they should give up all trade to which the same effect can be justly attributed.

"Practically, then, we have for the preservation of our neutrality to choose between these two rival courses—first, that our Legislature should forbid all trade with either belligerent in any goods required for the purposes of the war; or, second, that we should refuse to interfere with the ordinary course of trade in favour of either party. Whichever course we follow it will not operate equally on the interests of the two belligerents. Whether we trade or refuse to trade, it is scarcely possible in the nature of things that the two belligerents should be equally affected. He who wants arms or other goods of us will suffer if we refuse them; his antagonist will suffer if we supply them. Nothing that a neutral nation can do in reference to trade will render its conduct equally favourable to the interests of two belligerents, who have different wants and requirements, different pecuniary means, and different resources of their own. A refusal to trade would do nothing towards achieving a real neutrality; it would favour one side to the detriment of the other, and it must set out upon a principle capable of being pushed to the point of destroying trade with belligerents altogether.

The effect of trading as usual in arms as well as other things would, in like manner, be probably more beneficial to one of the contending parties than to the other. In many instances the trade with other neutral nations would restore the balance. But, whether it did so or not, there would be this cardinal advantage obtained—that the benefit to be reaped by the one side or the other would be due to no act or intervention of the neutral Legislature or Government, but would arise only in the natural course of trade left to itself.

"I venture, therefore, to question the propriety of putting any check on the free course of trade, whether in arms or anything else, on the score of neutrality. Our attempts at special legislation for the preservation of our neutrality have not hitherto been crowned with complete success. The Foreign Enlistment Acts, framed to prevent hostile expeditions, whether military or naval, from being organised in this country, have brought almost as many troubles upon us as they were designed to avoid. I do not mean to affirm that all such legislation could be avoided, but experience has shown that its limits should be carefully watched. To extend such provisions to mere buying and selling in the ordinary course of trade would be to enter upon new ground, and open a field dangerously wide. I am not unaware of the difficulty created by these acts of successfully drawing the line between the fitting out of a naval expedition and the mere sale of a ship designed for war. But the existence of these difficulties should make us rather chary than otherwise of taking another step forward and obliterating the line altogether. Moreover, it is the special evil of all such laws that belligerents are apt to give a wide range to our obligations under them, and to take a very limited view of our efforts to put them in force. If applied to any considerable branches of trade, these restrictive laws would lead to endless evasion by our own subjects and complaints as endless by foreign Governments. If such legislation, therefore, is not called for by our duty as a neutral Power, the policy of accepting it on any lower ground is very questionable.

"These reflections are conceived in no spirit hostile to the German cause. We may learn from our own sensitiveness when at war how prompt a belligerent is to complain. Meanwhile, genuine neutrality is cold, and is likely to find little favour in the eyes of those heated by contest. But if we cannot satisfy others we ought, at least, so to act as to satisfy ourselves. On whichever side English sympathy may range itself there is, I believe, a strong desire on all sides that our neutrality should be real and our conduct impartial. It is the honest wish to act up to our duties in this matter which has found expression in a call for prohibiting the trade in arms. But before we take measures to enforce neutrality, it is well to discuss and determine in what neutrality really consists. The considerations which I have endeavoured to lay open have a proper place in such a discussion, and to this end I have ventured to submit them to the public through your columns."

INCREASED ACTIVITY seems to prevail at Woolwich Arsenal—about one hundred additional workmen having been taken on, on Monday, principally for the shell foundry.

THE PRESERVATION OF MEAT.—The subject for discussion at the Scottish Corporation Hall, Crane-court, last Saturday night, was the preservation of meat. Specimens of home and colonial manufacture were placed upon the table. Dr. Druitt, who introduced the question, pointed out that the means of importing into England the produce of the overstocked portions of the world was a matter of vast and increasing importance. He then introduced Mr. Jones, who preserves meat upon a patented process of his own, which was described in the *Daily News* when it was first introduced to the public. In reply to questions from various medical gentlemen present, Mr. Jones stated that the nutritive properties are all retained in the meat itself, the water merely being withdrawn into a receiver, instead of surrounding and permeating the meat, extracting its virtue and breaking down its fibre. The flavour is entirely retained, rendering the meat pleasant and attractive, while its appearance and firmness are equal to that cooked by the ordinary domestic appliances. The same important results are secured by this system in the preservation of fish, poultry, sausages, &c. At the completion of the operation a simple means of closing the tins not only supercedes the use of solder, but also greatly simplifies the apparatus required, by rendering unnecessary any taps above the tins. Mr. Jones was thanked for the explanations he had given; and it was incidentally mentioned that an immense trade in being done in Australian meats. Samples of compressed soups in squares were also exhibited. Opinions favourable to the use of preserved meats were generally uttered.

### THE LAW OF NATIONS.

PROFESSOR LEONE LEVI, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, gave his introductory lecture, on Monday night, at King's College, London, "On the Character and History of the Law of Nations." At a time, he said, when the whole civilised world is kept in breathless suspense by the fearful drama of a gigantic war waged in the very heart of Europe between two of the most civilised and powerful nations, and with the deadliest arms which mechanics and chemistry can produce, it is fit that we should postpone our lectures on ordinary topics, and at once give our consideration to the law of nations, as the only science which deals in a direct manner with the intercourse of States in time of peace and war. The law of nations is a law in a distinct sense from that of municipal law. It is composed of two elements, the natural and the conventional. The natural, being common to all nations, is necessarily universal in its character; the conventional, resulting from the practice of nations or from express treaties, has a more partial application. Could we give to the universal principles of natural law the same certainty as is possessed by the conventional, we should not have to lament the weakness and uncertainty which characterise by far the greater part of the law of nations. The law of nations differs also from public law—public law being that which regulates the relations of the different members of a State, and the law of nations that which regulates the relations of States among themselves. And there is a difference between politics and the law of nations—the one being affected by time, place, and circumstances, the other proposing to set forth the dictates of eternal justice. The law of nations is often held to apply to civilised or Christian nations only; but a gradual change is being made by the extension of its application to our relations with the East. In its true scope the law of nations is cosmopolitan and universal. Having traced the history of the law, and shown the relative effects of Christianity, the crusades, chivalry, the Roman law, and commerce, in modifying the relations of States and bringing nations into closer contact with each other, the learned Professor regretted that the same progress had not been made in establishing an harmonious political system. The principle of the balance of power still troubled Europe, though it had always proved most mischievous and ineffectual. The present war had its origin in the jealousy of France for Prussian aggrandisement; but, on the authority of Grotius, the learned Professor contended, no State had a right to attack another for the simple reason that by its aggrandisement it may become better situated for committing injury. War was only lawful when necessary, and it could not be necessary unless we had a moral certainty that the State we feared had not only the means, but the intention, of attacking us. Another fact was being evolved by the present war, and that was the operation of the principle of nationality. Prussia only claims to construct a German nationality, just as Sardinia had constructed an Italian nationality. What constituted nationality was often difficult to say; but where the spirit of nationality existed in any force, it was a *prima facie* case for uniting all the members of the same nationality under the same Government. But, admitting that a nation had the right to constitute itself into a separate State, had it the right to claim, even by force of arms, any portion of that people which hitherto formed part of another nationality or were subject to another State? Take the case of Rome. Had the Italians a right to invade the Roman territory? The only justification for such an act must be found in the fact that the right of nationality must be held superior to any right arising from the present organisation of States. Other questions of grave interest were raised from time to time. If there were interventions of the weak to prevent the aggrandisement of the strong, there were also interventions of the strong to prevent changes in the political condition of the weak. There was another kind of intervention, however, of an amicable character, in which we were at present interested. Has a nation the right to intervene or interfere in the affairs of another? Is intervention not an infringement of the sovereign rights of other States? Mediation was a different thing, since it was not the forcing of one's will and action upon others, but a manifestation of willingness to perform a friendly act. To intervene in the affairs of Prussia and France at this moment would be mischievous; but the friendly offices of England might always be offered without wounding the susceptibilities or infringing the rights of either Power. The law of nations would need to be made clearer; and it would be well if, at a future conference, we could reduce as many of the points which are generally recognised into distinct propositions to be assented to by all civilised States, as a corollary to the Declaration of Maritime Law made in 1856. Something, moreover, should be done to provide for the settlement of international disputes without resorting to the fearful alternative of war. Referring with approbation to the Treaty of Paris, and to the protocol for the same, when the wish was expressed that States between which any misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances might allow, "to the good offices of a friendly Power," the learned Professor recommended that an international council should be nominated of the Ambassadors and Ministers of all the States parties to the treaty, to be called into action on the occurrence of any exigency threatening war; and, following the provisions of our municipal jurisprudence, it should be provided that, in any case where a Power refused to appeal to that council, the council should still proceed with the consideration of the question and pronounce its award. By this means, he observed, we should obtain the verdict of an impartial tribunal, and bring the whole weight of the civilised world to bear against the aggressive party, though no attempt should be made to enforce the award by war. Moral reforms can only be achieved by moral means, and we must count on the honour and good sense of nations to avert, by all means, the dangers of war.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY IN MANCHESTER.—The society promoting this institution met at the Townhall, Manchester, on Monday. Mr. J. Grave, the Mayor, presided. It was said that the total raised last year in support of the hospitals by collections in places of worship and by subscriptions was £5540; and it was resolved that the third Sunday in December next be fixed upon as "Hospital Sunday" for this year, when a more extended effort on behalf of these charities should be made. It is proposed that this effort should cover a circuit of thirty miles round Manchester.

MANIFESTO OF THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD.—The Comte de Chambord has just published the following manifesto:—"Frenchmen!—Once more your destinies are in your own hands. For the fourth time within less than half a century your political institutions have collapsed, and we are given over to the most sad trials. Ought not France at length to see the end of these barren agitations, the sources of so many misfortunes? It is for you to answer. During long years of unmerited exile I have not allowed my name to be for a single day a cause of division and trouble; but at the present moment, when that name may, perhaps, be a pledge of unanimity and security, I do not hesitate to tell my country that I am ready to devote my whole self to the protection of her happiness. Yes; France will again lift up her head, if, enlightened by the teaching of experience, and weary of so many fruitless endeavours, she will consent to enter again on the path which Providence has marked out for her. Chief of that house of Bourbon which, by the help of God and of your fathers, once built up France into a powerful unity, I ought to feel more profoundly than any one else the extent of our disasters, and to me more than to any other belongs the task of repairing them. May the sorrow of my country be the signal for awakening to noble efforts! The stranger will be driven from the soil, and the integrity of our territory assured, if we will only concentrate to the attainment of one end all our efforts, all our devotion, all our sacrifices. Do not forget that it is by going back to its traditions of faith and honour that the Great Nation, weakened for one moment, will recover its power and its glory. As I lately told you, government does not consist in flattering the passions of the people, but in confiding in their virtues. Do not allow yourselves to be led away by fatal illusions. Republican institutions, which might correspond to the new aspirations, will never take root in our old monarchical soil. Penetrated with a sense of the needs of my time, all my ambition is to found, with your help, a truly national Government, with right for its basis, honesty for the principle of its administration, and moral greatness for its end. Let us wipe away all memory of past disputes, so fatal to the development of true progress and true liberty. Frenchmen! let this one cry rise from our hearts—'All for France, by France, and with France!'—HENRI, the French frontier (Swiss), Oct. 9."



## LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE ON OPINION IN GERMANY.

The following letter appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—  
 "I have just returned from a tour through a considerable portion of Germany. During my stay I naturally did my best to ascertain what was the state of German feeling as to the conditions of peace. The conclusion I arrived at was substantially the same which is expressed in the letter of your Dresden correspondent on Oct. 8, that there is no agreement at all as to what annexation, or even that any annexation, is desirable. Four distinct opinions can be recognised. The first is that of those who demand the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine on military grounds. Its organs are the *Kölnische Zeitung* and the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which represent the prejudices of Court, feudal, and military circles. The second is that of those who demand Alsace and a small strip of Lorraine because the inhabitants are German in race. Many of the so-called 'National Liberals' belong to this party; they have but too often been in annexationist cries already. A section of this party advocates the retrocession of North Schleswig to Denmark on the same grounds—those of race. Their opinions are represented by the *Kölnische Zeitung*. It is to be observed that historical associations enter largely into the annexation cry. The idea of German 'land' is often just as prominently put forward as that of German race and nationality. Thirdly, there are those who would be content with the cession of Strasbourg, to become a sort of German Gibraltar. Fourthly, there are those who, with Jacoby, Venedey, and others, object to all annexation as contrary to the wishes of the population of the districts in question. They belong chiefly to the Democratic party. The first opinion obtains a fair field and favour from the authorities; the second, a fair field but no favour; the third, and still more the fourth, obtain neither a fair field nor any favour. The seizure of newspapers in Southern Germany occurs constantly, more particularly in Frankfurt, where the non-annexationists are very numerous, even outside the Democratic party; and I was told by an American gentleman resident in Saxony that the same state of things was the order of the day there. What the rule of 'Raub' Vogel von Falkenstein is in North Germany we all know. Let me here call attention to a fact which I have not yet seen noticed in the English papers. In the same prison with Dr. Jacoby and Max Herbig lies Herr Kryger, the representative of one of the North Schleswig districts in the Prussian and Federal Parliament, together with four other Schleswigers who have made themselves obnoxious to the existing régime by their courageous advocacy of the retrocession of North Schleswig, in conformity with art. 5 in the Treaty of Prague. It is not my intention to argue that the non-annexation party, or even the moderate annexation party, has a majority in Germany; far from it. I only wish to point out that, as free discussion is not allowed, it is impossible to tell what the state of opinion would be were all the sides of the question fairly and fully considered. At the same time, it is worth noting that the strong demand for annexation comes from North Germany, and not from South Germany, in the interests of which it is generally advocated. I believe myself that were the Ministerial newspapers instructed to restrain instead of to promote the demand, the feeling might, in course of time, be checked, though it has now gone very deep. I cannot indeed deny that I was profoundly struck by the brutality of the expressed opinion both of individuals and of the press in Germany. The principles of the supremacy of the national will, which is the justification of the German national movement, is forgotten in the case of Alsace and Lorraine, as if it had not already been sufficiently forgotten in North Schleswig. We are told (said a newspaper the other day) that the people hate us. So much the worse for them. We must wait till they are exterminated (vertilgt), and the next generation converted to a proper affection for us. France in its hour of agony might well exclaim with Icelius, 'Add not unto your cruel hate your still more hateful love.' We hear a good deal about French demoralisation in victory. The former may, for all I know, exist in France; the latter does, I know, exist in Germany, and in so strong a shape, that it has very effectually turned my sympathies from being German, as they were in July, like those of most Englishmen, into being French, like those of most Englishmen in October.—I remain, Sir, yours very truly,

"EDMOND FITZMAURICE."

A FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT happened last Saturday to a Russian gentleman named Foda, who acted as steward to the Empress Eugénie, at Chislehurst. He was driving with his wife in a phaeton at Eltham, when the horse took fright and darted off at a rapid pace, the occupants being thrown from the vehicle. Mr. Foda was killed on the spot, and his wife was severely cut about the head and face.

THE CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE AT AY.—The following is an extract from the letter of a champagne manufacturer at Ay, dated Sept. 30:—"We are busily engaged in securing our crops of grapes, in which we are not impeded by the German troops passing through the town every day, but receive every protection from the commanding officers. I feel it due to them to acknowledge this, and the whole world will be grateful to them for their forbearance and aid, when the soldiers of many other armies would, under similar circumstances, have been turned loose into our vineyards, not only to eat up the fruit so temptingly displayed in their sight, but also to trample down and destroy the plants themselves. Such considerate conduct reflects credit on the officers and exhibits in a striking light the discipline of the soldiers in the German armies."—*Wine Trade Review*.

CARE OF ANCIENT ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS.—The Mayor and Corporation of the city of Rochester, influenced by a desire to preserve from decay and ruin the castle of Rochester as one of our national monuments, have obtained from Lord Jersey a long lease of the castle and surrounding grounds. The formal act of taking possession of it was celebrated, on Oct. 13, by a meeting; and Sir John Lubbock called particular attention to the rapid destruction of our ancient national monuments which is continually going on. Avebury, he said, is a sad illustration. It must have been originally the grandest specimen of a megalithic or so-called Druidical monument in Britain, or even in Northern Europe. Old Aubrey said of it that it "doth as much exceed Stonehenge in grandeur as a cathedral doth an ordinary parish church." In the time of Charles II. sixty-three of its original stones still remained. Some years ago they were reduced to seventeen, and he feared that the number has since been still further diminished. In this case the stones were destroyed for the mere sake of the material, each stone being worth a few shillings—not, it is said, more than eight in any instance; and, in other cases, for the mere value of the ground on which the stones stood. Stonehenge itself is being gradually chipped away by barbarous excursionists. A part of the celebrated Devil's Dyke, at Newmarket, has been removed by the Jockey Club—an association of noblemen and gentlemen who ought to be ashamed of themselves for committing such an act of vandalism in order that they might use the earth of which it is composed to make a trial course for young racehorses. Last year it appears that the Great Tolmen, one of the most remarkable antiquities of Cornwall, was quarried away for the sake of the granite on which it stood. This spring a portion of the celebrated Dorchester Camp, near Oxford, has been ploughed away by an ignorant farmer. Now, in such cases as these it is a little difficult to know what steps the nation ought to take to ensure the preservation of these national monuments. In other instances, however, the case is clear. The celebrated stone at St. Vigians, on which there is an inscription in the Pictish language, the only one known to exist, stands unsheltered and unprotected in a country churchyard, exposed to every chance of injury from passers-by as well as to the inevitable effects of the weather. Again, the grand cross at Ruthwell, on which is a double inscription from the Vulgate, one in Roman characters and one in Runes, stands, in the same manner, entirely without protection. So also the stone at Newton, which has an inscription in an unknown tongue, is left in private possession. Under these circumstances, the Ethnological and some other societies have memorialised the Home Secretary, in the hope of inducing Government to take some steps for the preservation of these and other similar national ornaments. The Ethnological Society is also endeavouring to collect accurate records of the present condition of our megalithic antiquities. Two such reports have been received—one, by Lieutenant Oliver, on the Channel Islands; and the other, by Mr. Spencer Bate, on the Dartmoor district. Even in the few months which have elapsed since these reports were made, two of the most interesting monuments described in them have already been destroyed. Under these circumstances, Sir John Lubbock congratulated the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester on the steps taken to preserve their ancient castle, and hoped so excellent an example might be followed by the authorities in other parts of our country.

## Literature.

*The Tragedy of Lesbos.* By E. H. PEMBER. London: Macmillan and Co.

We happen not to be sure whether Mr. E. H. Pember is the gentleman who once took a share in a volume of positivist and quasi-positivist essays on the foreign policy of England, and who is also a practising barrister. If so, he must be a man of considerable mental energy and fire. We fancy this is not his first poem, too. In any case, it is worth reading, and so, especially, is the preface, with the general conclusions of which we have the pleasure of agreeing—that is to say, we accept Mr. Pember's view of the character and natural destiny of Sappho, and join with him in rejecting "the insinuations which an ingenious pruriency has imagined to lurk under" an epithet.

"The Tragedy of Lesbos" is powerfully conceived, and the writing is the work of a trained scholar of much poetic apprehensiveness. Some of the turns of expression are highly effective. Here is one:—

That changeful languor and low weariness  
 Wherewith the mean fall back from noble joys.

But there are none of those concentrative felicities of epithet which, especially when the epithet is double, are said more certainly than any other single sign of the kind to indicate the genuine poet. Let us take three pages at random, pp. 57, 58, and 59. Here we find "exquisite splendour," "delicate eyelids," "wrinkled cheek," "potent herbs," "vain words," "one great woe," "monstrous beast," and "tyrannous pain." It will be observed that all these are commonplace. Now, let us open Milton at random:—"Flowery-kirtled Naiades," "barking waves," "sober certainty of waking bliss," "foreign wonder," "plighted clouds," "speckled vanity," "hideous hum," "pale-eyed priests." It is not to place Mr. Pember at an unfair disadvantage that we make these quotations, but to illustrate a meaning. Let us go lower down and open Mr. Matthew Arnold, also at random:—"Vext garden trees," "volleying rain," "high midsummer poms," "jasmine-muffled lattices," "uncrumpling fern," "a fugitive and gracious light, shy to illumine." All these epithets and descriptive touches are mere touches, but they are the touches of a poet; and we cannot find workmanship of the same kind in Mr. Pember's poem. Still, "The Tragedy of Lesbos" has real merit; and, taking the little volume as a whole, we have read it with much pleasure. Probably Mr. Pember would make a very effective translator of poetry.

*Among Strangers.* An Autobiography. Edited by E. S. MAINE. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

No such freshly-realistic story as this has been told since Mrs. Gaskell wrote "Silvia's Lovers." Not that any great resemblance of style connects the two books, but a kind of easy simplicity, an absence of effort in both, suggests a truthfulness which is scarcely diminished by any improbability that may appear in the plot. "Among Strangers" has so many recommendations, is so fascinating, and withal so human, that it may be doubtful whether the fact of its being included in one volume is an additional charm or a serious disappointment. We venture, however, to place it among its attractions, for the reason that readers who take up the book to amuse a leisure hour will be tempted to defer a return to serious business until they have completed a perusal of the entire volume. With a three-volume novel this is a great disadvantage, for we cannot close volume one and open volume two without a kind of uneasiness of conscience that half spoils the pleasure; and by the time we reach volume three, and the fading light of a short winter's day warns us how much we have left undone, we begin to feel so positively guilty that we can scarcely sympathise with the moral excellences of the heroine, still less with the noble and untiring energy of the hero, who, scorning delights and living laborious days, achieves all the success he deserves at the very point where we become conscious of having been in firm of purpose. The form in which "Among Strangers" is presented is one which is often a cause of failure in any but a vivid and yet simple writer; but it is the great charm of this book, where the events, the scenery, the descriptions, the sentiments are all presented admirably from a characteristic point of view. Indeed, the half-pettish, half-deprecatory revelation of the autobiographer's own character is the great attraction, and she succeeds in making herself the undoubted heroine of the tale without seeming to be quite aware of it. Of all the persons who move through the narrative she is the most engaging, and the reader is half in love with her at the same time that he wonders how it is that she can have had so many love affairs on her hands at the same time. Perhaps, the one objection to the book is that its main incident is founded on a very unpleasant theme; but there is great strength and skill in the treatment of this subject with a briefness, and therefore a straightforwardness, which is also remarkable as exhibiting the true womanliness of the narrator, who is always pure, always speaks with a true feminine delicacy, and is too sympathetic and impulsive to spoil the admirable likeness which she paints of herself by any such dissection of character as would have ruined the entire composition. As a companion for a dull afternoon, now that fires have come in for the season, we shall not easily find one more engaging than "Constance Edwards," as she is introduced by the editor "Among Strangers."

*Woman: Her Position and Power.* By W. LANDELS, D.D., Author of "The Young Man in the Battle of Life," &c. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

"Our theme is woman." This is the first sentence of Mr. Landels's book. To adopt a similar style, we may ask—no, proceed to inquire—if, at this time of day—no, in this glorious nineteenth century—we are expected seriously to review a book—no, to criticise a volume—which opens—*we mean commences—in that way?* "We propose," says Mr. Landels, "to take a comprehensive survey not only of woman in the abstract"—good Heavens! what is "woman in the abstract"?—"but of woman in the midst of her surroundings; to contemplate her noble nature, so richly endowed with power and grace, to investigate her intimate relations to man and her identification with his welfare, and to linger over the gentle ministries she performs for him in the various conditions of his life." The author "sometimes pictures to himself a state of society from which all feminine influences and qualities are abstracted on the one hand, and all the masculine on the other." He goes on to remark that "in either case the world would suffer a deprivation greater than can well be conceived of;" but "we question (he continues) whether the loss of what is feminine would not be the greater of the two." We humbly own that a "state of society from which all feminine qualities and influences are abstracted" is something beyond us, because "society" itself is not to be conceived upon those terms. Whether the loss of "masculine qualities and influences" would be greater or smaller than the loss of "feminine," &c., we do not see our way even to inquiring. "We sometimes try to picture to ourselves a sum in multiplication from which the multiplicand should be abstracted on the one hand, and the multiplier on the other;" what does Mr. Landels say to that?

The simple truth is, the book does not contain one single fresh contribution, either critical or positive, to the subject with which it deals—in its own well-worn pulpitiary way. All the real difficulties are adroitly turned by mere phrases:—"It does not come within our scope;" or, "it may or may not be;" or, "our space does not permit us to enter." These are old and safe formulae, in great favour with writers of the stamp of Mr. Landels. "Space" never does "permit" them "to enter upon" the real difficulties of a question.

We wish "space," or something else, had not permitted Mr. Landels to call George Eliot "Miss Evans." Perhaps it was pedantry in the *Edinburgh Review* to speak of George Eliot as

"her" and "him;" but the "Miss Evans" trick is only fit for the *Saturday Review*, which was the first to set the example of it. Mr. Landels has a great deal to say about chivalry, but he has also a great deal to learn before he is entitled to talk of it. Utterly "Philistine" as is the whole cast of his mind, so far as it is disclosed by this book, he would not have written "Miss Evans" if he had not intended to follow that up with a deprecatory remark about the "moral influence" of the writings of the author who has persistently appeared before the public as George Eliot. The high moral influence of George Eliot's writings has been acknowledged not only by men as pure and as good as Mr. Maurice, but by English ladies of similar standing—in ways which, if they were known to Mr. Landels, would have made him pause. Fortunately, no opinion of Mr. Landels's is of the smallest consequence.

*The Poetical Works of William Cowper.* Edited, with Notes and Biographical Introduction, by WILLIAM BENHAM, Vicar of Addington and Professor of Modern History in Queen's College, London. London and New York: Macmillan and Co.

Here is another welcome volume of Messrs. Macmillan's admirable "Globe Edition" series of standard English classics. The poems of William Cowper, are they not familiar and loved in every cultivated household in Great Britain—nay, wherever the English language is spoken or understood? Well, if they are not, they ought to be; and this excellent edition will help to render them even better prized where they are known and to make them known where they are not. Mr. Benham's introduction and notes are written in a simple, loving, and appreciative spirit; and the story of that sad and troubled but gifted life is told in a manner that must at once please, instruct, and fascinate the reader. Poor Cowper! Would that he could but have always enjoyed some measure of that peace and pleasure his writings have yielded to thousands, and are destined to yield to thousands more! And yet, perhaps, even those amongst us who are most proud of their own mental strength and physical vigour may have reason to envy that distracted spirit its quiet enjoyment in gardening and tending the pets—rabbits, guinea-pigs, birds, hares, and so on—in which Cowper took so much delight, and which helped so greatly in restoring the balance of a mind sorely distracted, and in giving vitality to a body enfeebled by disease. This volume is in every respect equal to the others of the series, and in many libraries, we are sure, will take its place beside Chaucer, and Spenser, and Pope, and Dryden, and Goldsmith, and the other worthies whom Messrs. Macmillan have included, and may yet include, in their "Globe Editions." It shall assuredly do so on our own shelves, albeit Cowper is there already; nor shall the dust gather upon it either. We hope to consult it, and induce it to be consulted by others, too often for that. We forget just now whether Campbell has yet had a place among the "Globes;" but, if not, we would respectfully suggest that Messrs. Macmillan should at once place his works in the hands of a competent editor, with a view to their issue in this goodly companionship of kindred genius.

*The Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1870-1.* By HERBERT FRY. London: Robert Hardwicke.

If all the London institutions that are called charities were charities indeed—which we very much doubt—we should have in Mr. Fry's guide a goodly array of benevolence; but we fear that not a few of the societies here catalogued are charities only in the sense that they mainly benefit their administrators. Some, we hope most, of these institutions no doubt are at once beneficent in their influence, and really disinterested in their management; but others, we feel assured, do mischief by fostering the poverty they are designed to cure; and others, again, seem to exist chiefly for the advantage of the officers who manage them. Attention was called by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the other day, to one institution that seems evidently to belong to this last category. This is the "Christian Book Society," regarding which Mr. Fry states that no data has been supplied as to its receipts or the number of persons benefited by it; but from another work of a like kind, Mr. Low's "Handbook to the Charities of London," which has been noticed with approval in these columns, our contemporary has been able to cull some particulars, and this is the result of his investigations:—"The object of the society is to publish books and tracts of an approved religious character, and to sell them at an established depository. It is maintained in part by borrowed capital and voluntary subscriptions; and in its turn maintains a clerical secretary and other officers, whose salaries amount to £299. In these and other expenses nearly its whole income was spent last year; and we have altogether failed to discover where the benevolent character of the society is to be found, except it be in its dealings with its own officials. The books which it has published and sold comprise 'Fox's Martyrs,' Dean Goode's 'Rome's Tactics,' and a few more of a similar kind. Eighteen hundred pounds have been expended in producing works which might have been bought elsewhere for half the money, and then gratuitously distributed with less disadvantage to the society's funds. The whole scheme seems to be an elaborate and expensive machinery for doing the ordinary work of a publisher." But discussion of the merits or usefulness of the institutions he catalogues forms no part of Mr. Fry's duty, his work being simply to record facts; and he has done this work well and clearly.

*The Elementary Education Act, 1870: With a Popular Analysis, an Appendix of Forms, and Copious Index.* By THOMAS PRESTON. Second Edition. London: William Amer, Lincoln's-inn-gate.

There are few services which the trained lawyer can render to the general community so valuable as putting into plain popular language the substance of statutes which all have an interest in understanding, and many must undertake the duty of working. In the case of such a statute as Mr. Forster's Elementary Education Act this popularising process was especially needed, and in Mr. Preston's book the work is well and acceptably done, as is evidenced by the circumstance that it has already reached a second edition. Of this digest it may well be said no member of a school board—no householder even—should be without it; and we hope, therefore, that everybody everywhere will immediately procure and carefully study it. The price is only eightpence.

THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.—The palace of St. Cloud, which has just been burned by shells from the Parisian forts, has been connected with the history of France for nearly 300 years. It was here, on Aug. 2, 1589, that Henry III., passing through the vestibule, was assassinated by the Dominican monk Jacques Clément. In 1658 Louis XIV. purchased the place and presented it to his brother, the Duke of Orleans, who laid out immense sums of money in improving and adorning it. It remained in the possession of the Orleans family for upwards of a century, when it again became a Royal residence, Louis XVI. purchasing it for Marie Antoinette, who made it her favourite holiday home. After '92 it passed into the hands of the people for a short period, till, on one of the last days of the century known in history as the 18th Brumaire, Napoleon Bonaparte, meeting some of his friends in the old Salle d'Orangerie, discussed and settled the arrangements which made him the absolute master of France and St. Cloud an item in his private property. Perhaps because it was thence that he took his first decided step towards the throne, Napoleon always loved St. Cloud, and generally lived there when at home. The palace has had its name connected with other revolutionary eras, not less important for France than that of the 18th Brumaire. The decrees which led to the Revolution of July were "done at St. Cloud" by Charles X. Louis Philippe, fleeing from Paris on Feb. 24, 1848, stopped and rested awhile at St. Cloud. The proclamation in which Napoleon III. was made known to his people the Imperial concessions of which the Ollivier Ministry was later the outward and visible sign was dated from St. Cloud. And, finally, it was from this, his favourite residence, as it had been his uncle's, that the Emperor went away last July to the war. When the French bombarded the palace on the 10th a grenade burst in the bed-room of Napoleon III., smashed the grand looking-glasses, and shattered the walls. In fact, St. Cloud is a total ruin, the pictures and tapestry all burnt, the bust of Napoleon and some books alone being saved.



## WAR SKETCHES.

## THE BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE.

We this week publish a large Engraving representing the Saxon artillery firing upon St. Privat during the battle of Gravelotte, on Aug. 18; and in connection with this subject it is worth noting that in the *Darmstadter Zeitung* there appears an interesting and very detailed report signed by Prince Louis of Hesse as Lieutenant-General, showing clearly that the Hesse-Darmstadt division—the only one in the North German army not forming part of any corps, and numbered the 25th—took an important and hitherto little understood part in the great battle of Gravelotte. It seems that the division, which had not been engaged on the 16th, broke up from Gorze early in the morning and marched northward, under the guidance of the staff of the 9th Corps (Mannstein's), to which it was temporarily attached. Arrived at nine o'clock opposite to Gravelotte, orders reached the divisional commander signed by Colonel von Bronsart to push forward patrols and connect itself with the Guards in the part of the field which was to become the Prussian left for the attack on St. Privat. It has been generally thought that the French were turned out of this key-point of their line by the attack in front of the Guards, supported by a powerful flanking movement of the Saxons. But it now seems that they were further seriously threatened by the Hessians, who mounted the hill to the south, where it was not so open, and threatened to cut off the French right. Doubtless it was the effect of the double flanking movements which shook the French before the Guards came across the open at them. When they once left the shelter of the buildings of St. Privat (which, it should be noted, took fire from the shelling), they were forced on from point to point; but the advance was made only by bits over very broken ground and with many checks. Prince Louis (whose report is a model of careful composition) speaks twice of Prussian guns which had lost all their men being saved by his soldiers. Meanwhile, more to the right than the Hessians, the 9th Corps carried Amanvillers. The fight on this portion of the line was, like that near Gravelotte, only broken off by complete darkness coming on. The Hessians lost on this day a total of 1799 officers and men out of a division probably 16,000 or 17,000 strong.

## SPY-CATCHING IN PARIS.

The notion still obtains in Paris that there are large numbers of Prussian spies in the capital, and "spy-hunts" occur in the streets every now and then. Most of these arise out of mistakes, but it is believed that some of the persons captured really are German emissaries. Very different orders of people, to all appearance, are captured as spies; but, as the belief is prevalent that the Germans assume all sorts of disguises in order to effect their object of gaining information, mere variations in externals go for little in proving either innocence or absence of co-operation. A few days ago two persons in the uniform of French officers were observed taking notes on the ramparts, and were at once apprehended; and it is alleged that, on being discovered, they frankly owned that they were Prussian officers. What became of them is not stated, but, if the story of their alleged confession be true, a short shrift and a bullet or two no doubt was their guerdon. In the provinces also the spy mania is rampant. It is enough for a man to be a stranger, to be fair-haired, or to speak French with an unsatisfactory, or, to the hearers, an unwonted, accent: he is

at once "suspect," and from being suspect to being charged is an easy step. Malice, too, is said to have a good deal to do with spy-discovering, and a humorous story illustrative of this is told in a recent letter from Tours. The writer says:—"I received this morning a letter from Le Mans, written at the station there, at twelve o'clock last night, by a friend who left Tours by the evening train, which contains an account of a laughable incident that occurred to himself. He had scarcely installed himself in a first-class railway carriage at the Tours station, when a person, dressed as a gentleman, got in and made his preparations to smoke. My friend, who is in delicate health, and who might vie with James I. in his hatred of tobacco, politely addressed him, explained that to travel in an atmosphere of tobacco-smoke really made him ill, and that he therefore requested him to postpone his enjoyment. The Frenchman rudely



SPY-CATCHING IN PARIS.

replied that he should smoke if so inclined, and that if my friend did not like it he might change his carriage. To this the natural reply was that the smoker was the last comer; and at the same time the Englishman, as the shortest way of settling the matter, called the conductor, and requested him to tell his travelling companion that he could not smoke in that carriage, which the conductor did. Vexed at being balked of his tobacco, the man turned sharply upon my friend, 'You are a foreigner,' he said. The other assented. 'From what country?' The tone of the question was such as to provoke a request that he would mind his own business. This was enough. The train, which had a bad habit of starting late, was still motionless in the station. 'I'll fetch the gendarmes,' cried the irascible traveller, 'and have you arrested.' And he sprang out of the carriage. My friend looked out of the window and watched his active enemy in quest of the local authorities. Presently he found them, and apparently commenced a vehement denunciation of the suspicious character who would not proclaim his nationality. Just then the train began to move, but he was too busy to think of it; the speed increased; he noticed his danger and ran, but he was too late; it glided out of the station and he was left lamenting, having left behind him in the carriage a bag, sundry wrappers, and—his cigar-case. Under the circumstances, I think my friend deserves much credit for not having thrown his last article out of the window. At least, he assures me that he did not."

As soon as the flying army began to pass, however, these men hastened to join the torrent, tossed their guns away, or broke them, and the whole army passed through the town and crossed the bridge over the Loire. The Mobiles stood out much longer and much better than the Line, and kept on firing when all the regulars had quitted the field of action. The Foreign Legion fought very bravely; but those who fought the best of all, and held the entrance of the town, were the Pontifical Zouaves. The correspondent did not hurry back to Tours, and yet he was the first to carry these details, of which even M. Gambetta was ignorant. In the morning he had travelled with a newly-appointed captain of lancers, who was going to join his regiment at Pithiviers, not knowing that his corps had left that place several days back, and equally ignorant of the fact that there had been fighting at Orleans the day before. And this is the kind of men who match themselves against a foe whose every rapid movement is strictly regulated by time. Private letters received in Tours from Orleans abundantly confirm the lamentable fact that a large proportion of General de Rey's 15th Corps conducted themselves in the most dastardly manner in face of the enemy. Both cavalry and infantry fairly ran away. Many soldiers threw down their arms to run all the faster. The road from Chevilly to Orleans is said to have been strewn with chassepots. The Mobiles behaved far better than the regulars. It really seems as if the bulk of Imperialist officers had come to a tacit agreement not to fight. If the officers had done their duty

## DRILLING RECRUITS AT MARSEILLES.

The scene depicted in our illustration with this title is a very common one in France just now, where the mustering and drilling of recruits is going on in all directions. At Marseilles and in the neighbourhood the work is being pushed with very great vigour, seeing that the Germans, though still at a distance, are threatening that and other places as yet unattacked. We hope the excitable Marseillais, when the call for real fighting work is made upon them, will show better pluck than some of their countrymen have done in other quarters. Dissension, unhappily, is not absent from the counsels of the people and authorities in Marseilles any more than in other departments. M. Esquiros, the Commissary Extraordinary, who has long acted as dictator of Marseilles, has resigned in consequence of M. Gambetta disapproving of many of his acts, and more particularly his suspension of a Catholic journal, the *Gazette du Midi*. The prestige of M. Gambetta's name is shown in nothing more than this, that both Lyons and Marseilles, which were inclined to set up as little Republics on their own account, have (albeit with hesitation and reluctance) bowed to his authority.

## THE WAR.

## THE BATTLE OF ORLEANS.

It would appear that the defeat of the French army of the Loire, at Orleans, was a very thorough affair. A correspondent at Tours, after learning the defeat of General Reyan, near Arthenay, left for Orleans early on Tuesday morning, Oct. 11. The result of his observations and inquiries seem to prove that, in the midst of the disasters of the day, the Pontifical Zouaves maintained the honour of France. The Germans attacked early in the morning, and drove the French back until retreat became flight. The troops which reached Orleans as reinforcements heard the cannon roaring outside, and made no sign of going to the front. The officers said they had no orders, and went to the cafés, where they played at cards or breakfasted. The men roamed about the town or lay asleep or drunk along the streets.



DRILLING TROOPS AT MARSEILLES.



it is unaccountable that in comparatively so small an affair as this so many as 1000 unwounded Frenchmen should have been made prisoners. The excuses of General de la Motte Rouge for allowing Orleans to be occupied is that, when the enemy had already begun to bombard the Danver Faubourg, the artillery which he had long been expecting had only that moment arrived at the railway station, and that amidst the confusion of unloading it he had not time to decide where to establish a battery. Had he accepted battle then he would certainly have lost his artillery. He therefore sent forward a force of 3000 men to check the enemy's advance, and "in order to save his artillery," took to the other side of the Loire.

Late advices from Orleans state that the greater part of the army of occupation are Bavarians. On the morning after the occupation, General von der Tann demanded from the Mayor a contribution of one million francs in specie, to be paid in twenty-four hours, but subsequently consented to accept provisionally 600,000f. Mgr. Dupanloup wrote to the King of Prussia, praying for the remission of the remaining 400,000f. The Germans likewise demanded 600 cattle, 300,000 cigars, and all the horses in the town. The soldiers are billeted on the inhabitants. The jewellers' shops and *objets de luxe* are strictly respected. The German troops are extremely well equipped, and have abundant war material and 120 guns. Their force is estimated at from 65,000 to 70,000 men. It is stated that General von der Tann has withdrawn all his troops from the left bank of the Loire, concentrating on the right bank, and appears to manifest a design of returning towards Paris.

#### THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

A combat took place in the environs of Paris on the 13th inst., of which a vast deal was made by the French, but which does not appear to have been more than a reconnaissance in force. On the morning of that day General Blanchard's division was launched against the Germans in three columns, one of which was to advance up the hill towards the redoubt of Chatillon, while the other two were to attack respectively by Clamart on the right and Bagneux on the left. The column directed against Bagneux, composed of Mobs, took the village by assault at nine o'clock, and held it until two in the afternoon, sheltering themselves in the houses against the plunging fire poured down on them from Chatillon, higher up the hill. The Clamart column pushed forward to an earthwork called Moulin de Pierre, and remained lodged there. In the mean time, the troops of the centre column, almost unsupported by artillery, were being frittered away in skirmishes till one o'clock, when "the Prussians"—who, we believe, we may



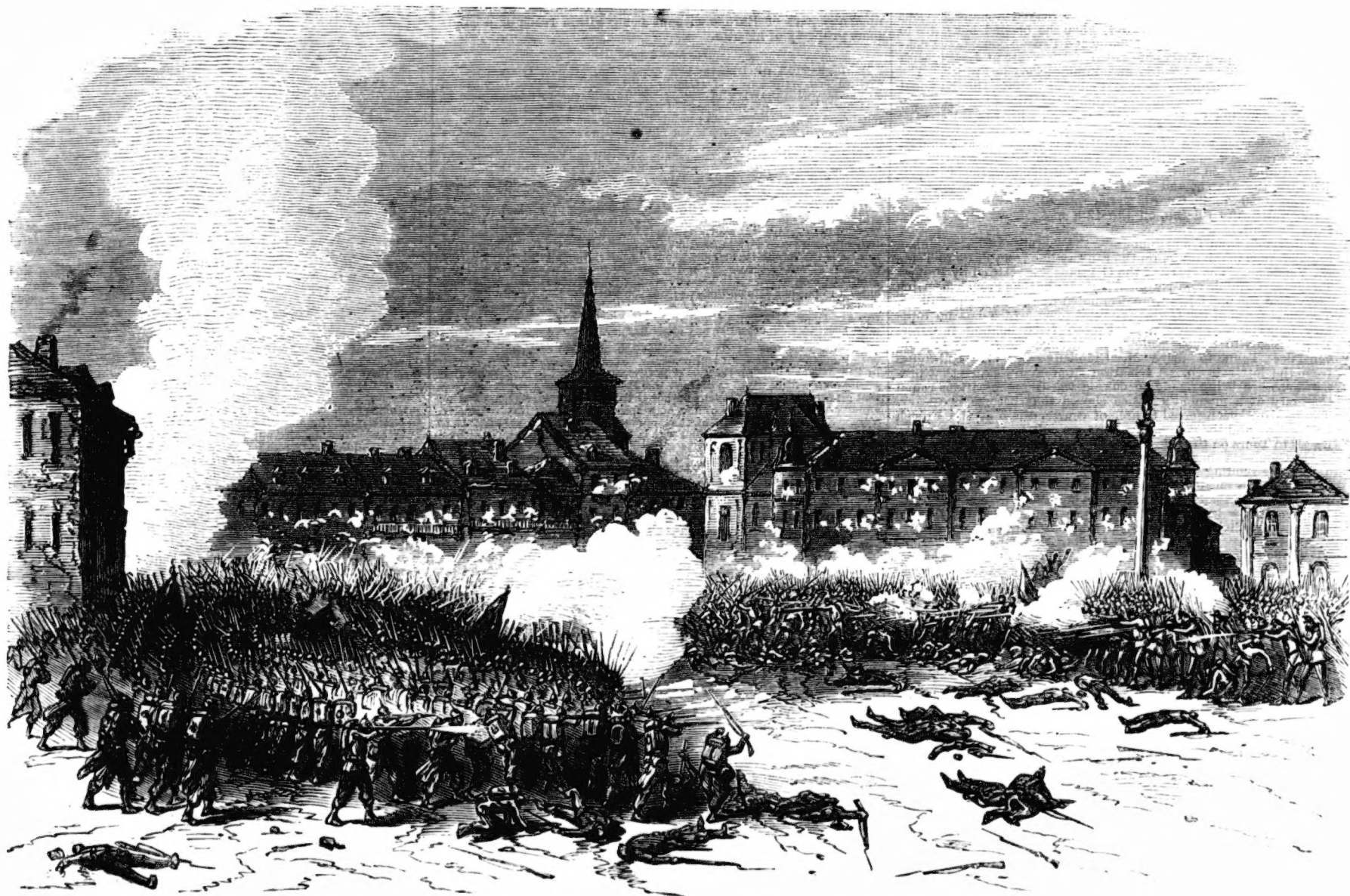
"BETWEEN HOPE AND FEAR."

say confidently were Bavarians—appeared; they then retired in what the official report describes as good order, an expression which unofficial spectators say must be understood in a relative sense. They were not pursued, for the Germans could fire into them at will. At two o'clock Bagneux was evacuated, and the fight was over. If the object of the French was to retake Chatillon, they failed, with heavy loss; if they merely desired to ascertain whether the enemy was still before them, they paid dearly for information which they might have had for nothing.

Official advices to the 18th from the German head-quarters at Versailles state that nothing new had occurred before Paris. On the 15th the French, while intrenching themselves at Villejuif, were driven out by the field artillery of the 6th Corps, the men of which suffered no loss. The movements about Villejuif have been made very much of by the French and very little of by the Germans in their respective despatches since the beginning of the investment. The outlying redoubt there is the most advanced of the French posts to the south-eastward. It was at first abandoned by the French and taken possession of by the Germans, but, being commanded by Fort Bicêtre, it was untenable by the besiegers, and was re-occupied by the French in their sortie of Sept. 30.

#### OPERATIONS IN THE VOSGES.

The army of the Vosges appears to be no more fortunate than the army of the Loire. The corps in the Vosges which had been disputing General Werder's advance, near Etival, has broken asunder—one of the fragments flying to Belfort, the head-quarters of General Cambriel, where there is an intrenched camp, but the larger portion taking the rail, making for either Dijon or Besançon. By this movement the department of the Vosges was denuded of organised French troops. The authorities of Dijon report a movement of the Germans conformable to this retreat. On Tuesday they telegraphed to Tours that "the Prussians" had occupied Vesoul, twenty-seven miles from Besançon, on the south, and the same distance from Belfort, on the east, having marched thither from the direction of Epinal. Thus far the official intelligence carries us; but the *France* says that General Cambriel, fearing to be turned by German troops which were advancing, had fallen back upon Besançon. This news is evidently of date anterior to the actual occupation of Vesoul by the Germans; and if Cambriel wished to keep the field instead of defending Belfort, his only course was to fall back on Besançon before Vesoul was taken. There is a military road direct from Belfort to Besançon by l'Isle sur le Doubs



THE BATTLE OF ORLEANS: FIGHTING IN THE STREETS.



and Clerval. If the *France's* news is correct, there is no reason why the German army should not descend at once by a couple of days' marches and beat up Garibaldi's quarters at Besançon. A correspondent who writes from Nancy states that last week there must have been as many as 40,000 German troops operating in the Vosges, and the number of French troops opposed to them as about the same. Writing before the capture of Epinal, he foresaw that, unless the French received reinforcements before the Germans were able to strike a decisive blow, they would be forced to withdraw, notwithstanding the advantage that they were in a position to derive from the nature of the ground. Epinal was abandoned by this army of the Vosges, and left to be defended by the National Guard, and thus Lorraine has been completely cut off from the rest of France. It would appear that Vesoul, although the chief town of the Department of Upper Saône, was similarly abandoned without defence.

Garibaldi's command is not quite so extensive as was at first reported. The General is not at the head of all the irregular forces of France, but merely of those of the Vosges and a brigade of Mobiles.

#### REPORTED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst. General Boyer, Aide-de-Camp to Marshal Bazaine, arrived in Versailles from Metz, accompanied by a Prussian officer. He was lodged in the Rue Montbournon, and at eleven o'clock he had an interview with Count Bismarck, who immediately afterwards proceeded to the residence of the King.

Reports of negotiations for peace which, coming first from Brussels, were repeated with variations from St. Petersburg, are still current, and are blending with rumours as to the nature of General Boyer's mission from Metz to Versailles. It is said that Marshal Bazaine's proposals have a wider range than was at first suspected; that, holding the strongest fortress and commanding the best army in all France, he does not feel at liberty to negotiate with reference to a mere surrender of the fortress. He denies that he is under any necessity of capitulating, but is ready to enter into negotiations which would save the German armies much labour and suffering, if thereby he might contribute to the restoration of peace to France. His envoy reached Versailles at the time when terms of peace were already under consideration, and, his proposals enlarging the number of elements to be taken into account, he has been detained there longer than he had expected. We must leave the confirmation of these reports to time. In the meanwhile, a semi-official article published on Wednesday at Berlin, and recommending caution in the acceptance of reports which the inspired writer does not deny, is to a certain extent a corroboration of the rumours referred to. The *Etoile Belge* of Brussels says:—"We have reason to believe that General Trochu and some other members of the Provisional Government are not greatly opposed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of an honourable compromise. M. Gambetta, on the contrary, will make no concession, and advocates resistance to the last extremity."

#### THE FRENCH FLEET.

The French squadron is back in the North Sea, accompanied by flat-bottomed boats. The strength of the squadron, which was observed off Heligoland, is variously estimated at from seven to ten vessels; some say even sixteen. The news of another French fleet being collected at Dunkirk, combined with the unexpected arrival of the French squadron in the North Sea, has caused the Governor-General of Hamburg to order the immediate removal of the coast signals and the speedy restoration of the obstacles to navigation in the Elbe. Several English and German ships were wrecked off Jahde in consequence of the sudden removal of buoys.

#### MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

The fortress of Soissons capitulated to its German besiegers on Sunday morning, and was immediately entered by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. In addition to 4000 prisoners, 132 cannon were taken. The capture of Soissons gives the Germans a second line of railway from Châlons to Paris, which will at once be made available for traffic, an advantage which is the more important from the fact that the first line only goes as far as Meaux. The *Echo du Nord* says a more vigorous defence was expected, and that the surrender of the town had caused great indignation at Lille. Soissons had not played a more glorious part in 1870 than she did in 1814, when she opened her gates to Blücher. The same journal denounces a Prusso-Bonapartist conspiracy, the head-quarters of which, it says, are at Jersey, with affiliated branches in London and ramifications in France. The object of this conspiracy is said to be to impede the National Defence, and thus procure the triumph of Prussia and a Bonapartist restoration of the Prince Imperial, with the Empress as Regent.

The small open town of Montdidier was attacked, on Monday, by 800 Prussians, with artillery. Three inhabitants were killed. A requisition of 50,000*fr.* was made upon the town. M. Beaulieu, the Mayor, and M. Durand, a banker, were taken as hostages; 150 Mobile Guards were captured.

General Seufft Pilsach, on the 12th inst., drove 3000 Mobiles from Breteil.

A despatch from Tours announces the capture of Châteaudun, a town of 7000 inhabitants, on the railway line from Paris to Tours via Vendôme. The entry of the Germans was resisted by Francs-Tireurs and Mobile and National Guards; but the French despatch states that the defenders were decimated by the German artillery. The persistence of the Germans at this town, which has no military importance, except as a French force holding it covers Tours, seems to denote a determination on the part of General von der Tann to drive M. Crémieux and his colleagues from the latter town. A telegram from Tours states that preparations are being made to cut off the communications round that city at a moment's notice should that become necessary. The preparations referred to are, of course, those of the French authorities, and the communications can only be those which give access to Tours on the side of the German positions.

M. Gambetta has arrested the whole Municipal Council of Dreux for sending word to the enemy that the town would not resist. These pusillanimous town councillors are now in prison in Tours, and there is a talk of trying them by court-martial. The word now is, "Resist everywhere; never mind defeat; if you will only fight, the enemy must be beaten in the long run."

A proclamation has just been issued at Nancy by the Governor-General of Lorraine announcing that hitherto it has been impossible for the German troops, while penetrating into the country, to spare the resources of the inhabitants. The fall of Toul and the progress of the army will enable several railways to be placed in working order, and food for the soldiers will then be transported by them, the public at the same time being allowed to use the lines. The Governor-General, therefore, calls upon the inhabitants to prevent any interruption in the railway and telegraph service, the re-establishment of which is as much for their own interest, he says, as for that of the troops.

Captain de Larre, commanding the Francs-Tireurs of the Aisne, has responded to the threat of the Prussian commandant of Laon, that for every German soldier killed by the Francs-Tireurs he would shoot four Frenchmen, whether "innocent or guilty," by inclosing to him in a letter a copy of an order given to his Lieutenants, which runs thus:—"You have 157 prisoners. For every Frenchman assassinated pursuant to Kahlens's decree, you will hang ten Prussians or Mecklenburgers to the trees looking down upon the citadel of Laon."

#### BETWEEN HOPE AND FEAR.

EVEN in this sad time, when the echoes of war sound in our own streets and a living sympathy is kept active by the intelligence that comes with electric speed, and enables us to share in the events of the terrible struggle, it is difficult to estimate more than a small part of what that struggle means to the people who

are the first sufferers by its continuance. We have refugees seeking safety in our midst, societies for the aid of the sick and wounded among the actual combatants, and some effort has commenced for alleviating the dreadful misery of the ruined and starving families whose villages have been devastated and whose homes have been wrecked under the fierce, fiery hail of artillery and the ruthless onslaught of armed hosts. Here, indeed, all the efforts we can make may be only partially availing. At best we can offer no more than partial aid to avert utter and fatal destitution; and, after all is done, there are depths of sorrow which no such aid can reach—sorrow not for the loss of worldly goods, not for the pang of want, or even the more bitter pang of fear lest those who are the better self should fade with hunger and pass away; but grief for the untimely dead, for the loss of that face the dead likeness and not the living lineaments of which is the only mournful token of a presence that left us, and seemed to take with it the light out of our life. Alas! how many such stricken, darkened lives are there now in France; and, if in France, how many in Germany, where, for every fifth soldier who fell in the "glorious" accursed battles that are to be made into the history of the year, a wife sits dumbly mourning, or strives to hush her children's clamorous grief. Ah! in those quaint towns and villages about which we have so often discoursed in these columns, how many simple peasant girls are widowed in their loves—girls who, not a year ago, were already spinning the household linen and knitting the homely garments for their marriage! How many a fair Saxon maiden, how many a placid Bavarian listens to-day, with beating heart, to the last news from the terrible battle-fields of France! How few who, putting on their holiday garments, between hope and fear, and listening to the shouts that hail the news of victory, can yet hope to hail the return of the conquerors without a signal of deepest mourning that will sadden the brightness of the gayest attire!

#### PRIVATE FINANCES OF NAPOLEON III.

The letter from M. Pietri, the ex-Empress's private secretary, addressed to the London papers, affirming that his Majesty has no money invested in foreign funds, has produced the following answer, which has been sent to Wilhelmshöhe:—

#### TO M. PIETRI.

You dare, Monsieur, to state that your sire has not so much as a centime invested in foreign funds. Now, I shall demonstrate to you, by figures, that either you speak in ignorance or you conceal the truth. The position I filled in Paris enables me to speak with certainty of the finances of L. N. Bonaparte, and I am very sure that his treasurer, M. Thelin—a very honest man by-the-way—will not contradict me. Here is a list of investments abroad which I know to have been made by the ex-Empress:—

In 1854.—With Baring Brothers, of London .. .. .	4,000,000
" 1855.—Victoria Bank .. .. .	6,000,000
" 1856.—With Kindlet and Co. of Vienna .. .. .	3,000,000
" 1860.—With J. B. Jecker, of Mexico .. .. .	14,000,000
" 1863.—In the Tunis Loan .. .. .	3,000,000
" 1864.—In the Ottoman Loan .. .. .	5,000,000
" 1866.—At New York, on mortgage, by Brown Brothers .. .. .	10,000,000
" 1867.—In the Russian Loan, by Funder and Co., and Plitz, banker, at St. Petersburg .. .. .	3,000,000
" 1869.—The Empress purchased an estate in her own name, at Santander, through Don Trupita .. .. .	3,000,000
" 1870.—The Empress purchased another estate, at Alcoy, near Alicante .. .. .	2,000,000
" Placed with Berg von Drensen, at Amsterdam, for investment .. .. .	7,000,000
Total .. .. .	63,000,000

It is for you, Monsieur, to say how much your master ever placed in the French funds. For my own part, I only know of one investment in the Rente made by him, and that was for the benefit of a "little lady" whose name I shall not mention.—Receive, &c., MAX FOL.

The sixty-three millions enumerated (equivalent to £2,520,000 sterling) cannot by any means, it is said, represent the full amount of the provision, out of the public purse of France, which the Emperor has made for himself against a rainy day, for it is believed that he has real property at Lake Como, at Civita Vecchia, in Rome, and at Arenberg. It is said in Tours that if the Emperor were to go up in the biggest balloon ever seen, and make a long aerial voyage, he could not drop down upon any part of Europe without being within reach of a handsome property of his own.

REGISTRATION OF DISEASE.—A deputation, principally composed of medical men, waited upon Mr. Goschen, President of the Poor-Law Board, on Monday, with the view of urging the Government to adopt a plan of registration of disease in connection with the system of poor-law medical relief, and the relief afforded at public hospitals and dispensaries. This, it was proposed, should be done at the public cost, as being necessary for the proper administration of medical relief, and before any sanitary legislation could take place. Mr. Goschen readily admitted the value of registration of disease, but thought it would not be desirable to take any steps in the matter until the report of the Royal Commissioners had been made, which he believed might be before the end of the year.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE WAR.—A meeting of the Labour Representation League was held, on Wednesday evening, at which a letter from Mr. Goldwin Smith was read. His satisfaction at the establishment of a Republic in France is tempered by the conviction that in no country in Europe is the Republican element so weak. Mr. Smith is of opinion that Germany is now securing her unity and her independence; political progress will soon follow. He heartily wishes that England had been strong enough to put her veto on the war; but she will do nothing great until her Government becomes thoroughly national. In treating of the German terms of peace, Mr. Smith remarks that if France chooses to make war she must accept its chances, like any other nation.

PRINCESS LOUISE.—It is stated that the marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorn will probably be celebrated about the first week in February, at Windsor Castle. The *Observer* says that it is expected that Parliament will be asked to present the Princess with the same dowry as that granted to Princess Helena on her marriage—namely, £30,000 and an annuity of £6000. In the course of a speech at Oxford, last week, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, speaking of the approaching marriage, said:—"It so happens that the young nobleman who is fortunate enough to have secured the affections of the Princess is a great personal friend, and, indeed, a relation of my own. I happened to be staying at the house of his parents at the time the announcement of the fact—though then a secret—was first made. I happen, consequently, to know that it is a marriage of the purest affection; and I am sure that a matter so interesting, both in its political and its historic importance, is one which will secure the hearty sympathy and approval of the English people." The Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Lorn are on a visit to the Queen, at Balmoral.

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.—At a recent dinner of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Jersey, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, President of the Société des Agriculteurs de France, in response to the toast of his health, replied as follows: "Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for this toast, so kindly proposed by your worthy chairman and so kindly received by you. I presume to answer in my very bad English. In doing so, if I talk nonsense, I shall at least be able to plead the excuse of speaking a foreign language. Moreover, in the present melancholy circumstances, you could not expect from me a long and flowery speech. I can say, with the Hebrews far from their native country, 'How could I sing a new song in a foreign land?' Methinks I hear from afar the din of battle and the shrieks of death. . . . Methinks I see, in a dark and awful perspective, long days of havoc urging their destined course, and, through numberless squadrons, mowing their bloody way. Pardon me, gentlemen, if I have, for a moment, spread the shadow of a gloomy vision over the smiling scenery of a rural entertainment. As a guest, I express to you my sincerest gratitude for your cordial hospitality. As the president of the French Agricultural Society, I congratulate you for the success which your Jersey cattle have obtained, not only in England, but also in America, and for your endeavours to foster and encourage agriculture in all its branches. Mais, Messieurs, on terminant mon discours, je m'aperçois que j'ai commis une faute grave et que j'y ai laissé une grande lacune. Emporté par mes préoccupations de président d'une association purement agricole j'ai célébré Faune et Cérès, et je n'ai pas dit un mot de Flore et de Pomone. On assure que les péchés d'omission sont ceux que les femmes pardonnent le moins; et les Déeses sont des femmes, elles ne l'ont que trop bien prouvé. Je me garderai de me faire une querelle avec ces deux gracieuses divinités, qui d'ailleurs nous ont aujourd'hui comblés de leurs dons les plus magnifiques. Ané! pour ne pas s'apercevoir ce que vous avez si judicieusement uni, pour joindre l'agréable à l'utile, la poésie à la prose, le bouquet à la gerbe, j'ai l'honneur de vous proposer ce double toast:—'A l'Agriculture et à l'Horticulture de Jersey.'"

#### THE CHEAP DEFENCE OF NATIONS.

The following plan, by which it is contended the United Kingdom may have a military force equal to any on the Continent at half the cost of our present small standing army, has been drawn up by Mr. Lee Cromwell of the South Kensington Museum:—

THE WAY AND THE COST OF TRAINING A NATION TO ARMS, INSTEAD OF A STANDING ARMY.

The present annual Parliamentary cost of the standing army of the United Kingdom—an army too small for war, too large for peace, and insufficiently organised for rapid expansion—is now about £14,000,000. The Parliamentary cost of training a nation to arms, organised to form at any time an army as numerous as could be wanted, consisting of at least, say, a million of men, ought not to exceed £7,000,000 annually. How this may be accomplished is proved as follows:—

1. All schools for youths between [7 and 16?] to be required by law to teach drilling, giving, say [two], million youths a year under training. (a) Qualified instructors and inspectors to be found by Government. (b) And partly paid by Government. As to practicability, see the testimony of Sir John Burgoyne, F.R.S., G.C.B.; Sir Charles Russell, V.C.; Sir William Napier, &c., on the successful drill-review of 4000 poor children before His Serene Highness Prince Teck, G.C.B., at the Crystal Palace on July 21, 1870.

2. The whole country to be organised into small local districts for practising all the military exercises required for engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry, &c., so as to be ready for action, like Switzerland, in two weeks. (a) Every male above the age of [17] and under [35?] years to be under a legal obligation to possess or acquire and prove the possession of military qualifications, giving always about two millions of men so trained. (b) Drilling for the unqualified to be carried on [three] times a week for [two] hours in the afternoons until qualification is obtained. (c) Drill-sheds and grounds, batteries for coast defence, drill-instructors, and a certain number of officers, &c., to be provided by the Government. (d) Certificates of competency to be obtained by officers and men. (e) Men and officers when qualified to be exempted from weekly drill and to be practised once in the month, and a sufficient number massed in camp for one week in the year. (f) Cost of officers, provisions, tents, &c., during the week in camp to be found by the State. When necessary, the wages to the men in camp to be provided by the localities.

3. Soldiers for Indian and colonial service to be enlisted for fixed periods. A large standing force withdrawn from industry and doing nothing in the United Kingdom not to be maintained as at present, but only the nucleus of a force, with proper stores, ready for expansion. (a) Payment during continuous active service at home or abroad to be regulated by the market rates of labour at the time, with different rates for risks of climate. The amount will fluctuate according to political circumstances. (b) Superannuations as for civil servants.

4. Permanent staff of all kinds of necessary officers to be organised and kept in efficiency. (a) The proportion of officers to men to be about that adopted in Prussia, being one officer to forty-nine men. Under our purchase system it is one officer to seventeen men! (b) Abolition of purchase of commissions. This reform will cost some millions of pounds, but would be capital well invested. (c) First appointments of officers by open competition; promotion partly by seniority and partly by election.

5. After such a system has been worked into efficiency, the Parliamentary annual cost for continuing such a system may be estimated to be about [seven] millions annually, say:—(a) Drill of 2,000,000 boys, £300,000. (b) Drill of 2,000,000 men in all branches of military service, with one field-gun for every 200 men, giving about 750,000 trained soldiers ready for service in two weeks, and a general corps of coast artillery with batteries, £3,000,000. [Switzerland has about 350,000 men prepared as soldiers, and good marksmen, which are said to cost about £135,000, or about 10s. annually per man, say Englishmen at first must cost more than double.] (c) Cadres of staff and men, £1,000,000. (d) Superannuations, £1,000,000. (e) Military education and administration, £500,000. (f) Stores, £500,000. (g) Contingencies 10 per cent, £500,000; total, £7,150,000.

6. The cost of war and exceptional preparations for war must depend on politics and public opinion.

7. The adoption of the foregoing principles uniting the action of the individual, the locality, and the State in their several capacities, instead of the present centralised and really unconstitutional system, can only be effected by Act of Parliament; and when Parliament has made the law, the War Minister, with a council of three persons, consisting of two civilians of administrative power, and one military officer of the highest executive ability, would constitute a machinery with the best chance of giving effect to such an Act of Parliament.

M. ARLES DUFOUR, the Vice-President of the International Peace League, has published an address to the English people on behalf of France. He urges that the war, according to the words of the conqueror himself, was directed not against the people of France, but against one man; and that, although that man has fallen, it is carried on more pitilessly than ever. He therefore asks, in the name of France, for the active sympathy of England. A day may come when misfortune will knock at her door, and then she will regret the friend and faithful ally she allowed to be crushed.

DIPLMACY BEFORE THE WAR.—Among other interesting matter in Sir H. Bulwer's "Life of Lord Palmerston" will be found some curious evidence as to how deeply rooted were the questions which have just brought France and Prussia into collision. Sixty-four years ago Prussia had a scheme for a North German Confederation, on which it was feared the French would look with an evil eye. In 1806 the King of Prussia, finding that Napoleon was seeking to make a tool of him, and that there was no safety in further submission, demanded that the French troops should be withdrawn from Germany, and that France should not oppose the establishment of a Northern Coalition, of which Prussia should be the nucleus in order to balance the Rhenish Confederacy. Again, in 1829, Lord Palmerston remarked at Paris a strong feeling growing up for the acquisition of the provinces between the northern frontier of France and the Rhine—in other words, for Belgium and part of the Prussian territory. The ultra-Liberals, in fact, did not conceal that they would support any Minister who would recover this territory for France. General Sebastiani told Palmerston that it was essential and indispensable to France to get back the Rhine as a frontier; Landau and Sarrelouis were particularly necessary to her. The General expressed his regret that England should not fall in with these designs, and hinted that perhaps Prussia herself might be bribed to acquiescence by slices from Austria or Saxony, or by Hanover. "I expressed great doubt," says Lord Palmerston, "whether any party would be found in England sufficiently enlightened to see the difficulty of this in this point of view, and thought it would be very difficult to persuade the people to such an arrangement." In 1830-1 Talleyrand exerted himself to the utmost to procure, first, Luxembourg, and then, failing that, Philippeville and Marienburg, for France. He was only brought to terms, like a jurymen, by starving, the sitting being prolonged till nine or ten at night. On Feb. 15 Lord Palmerston writes:—"I confess that I like the aspect of their proceedings less and less every day. Their assurances of friendship and peace are, indeed, incessant and uniform; but they continue actively preparing for war when nobody threatens them, and while every day discloses more and more their designs upon Belgium, and the underhand proceedings which they are carrying on with reference to that country. They every day betray an unceasing disposition to pick a quarrel and to treat us in a manner to which we can never submit. Pray take care, in all your conversation with Sebastiani, to make him understand that our desire for peace will never lead us to submit to affront either in language or in act."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A STREET SCENE IN BIRMINGHAM.—Bull-street, Birmingham, was the scene, and mid-day on Tuesday last the time, of an exhibition of social life in that town of the most remarkable description. A lane leads from Bull-street called the Coach-yard. Swaying up and down this lane was a vast miscellaneous crowd, laughing and shouting in the most uproarious manner; and in front of this crowd, the foremost rank of which made a circle like a bull-ring, in all the stages of drunkenness—but chiefly in the most helpless stage—there were in the midst a number of respectably-dressed women, tumbling, shouting, gesticulating, in the wildest fashion conceivable. Some fifty factory lads "chaffed" the women, to the evident amusement of the onlookers. The appearance of a single policeman was hailed with loud demonstrations by the lads as another element of the fun. The drunken women squatted themselves on the pavement, and, howling and laughing by turns, invited the officer "to come on;" while the boys cheered for the "ladies," and called on the "Bobby" to "go in and win." But the officer was equal to the occasion; he saw the situation, and beat a retreat through the crowd, amid cries of "He's gone for the carriage!" "He'll settle 'em!" The mirth went on increasing, a few only protesting that it was a glaring outrage, a public scandal, and so on, but the majority considering it "as good as a play." Meanwhile, Bull-street was blocked, traffic stopped, "buses, cabs, four or five waggons, and a furniture van vainly trying to pass Coach-yard; shop-doors crammed with spectators, windows thrown open, and the whole thoroughfare in an uproar. Presently five policemen were seen approaching at a quick pace, pushing a curious kind of brown wicker-work carriage, mounted on four strong low wheels—a sort of giant perambulator, so constructed that its occupant might recline at full length. The laughter with which this cumbersome vehicle was received was hearty and general. The policeman advanced into the yard, and soon reappeared with the Corporation perambulator occupied by one of the lady bachelors. The vehicle was wheeled in great triumph by way of High-street and Carr's-lane to the look-up in Moor-street, attended by a crowd of at least a thousand persons of all ages and of both sexes. Others of the party were taken to the station-house in the Corporation perambulator under the same escort, and, after nearly an hour's disturbance, the streets of the Midland capital became quiet and passable. How this happened is thus explained: There is a public-house down Coach-yard having an entrance from Bull-street, where married women in respectable circumstances meet every morning to drink, and occasionally get drunk, as they did on Tuesday.



## THE OCCUPATION OF ROME.

THE occupation of Rome was considered by King Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers as of vital importance to bring about a reconciliation between Church and State. Having carried out the first part of Count Cavour's programme by proclaiming Rome the capital of Italy, the second famous formula of that programme—"a free Church in a free State"—was to have soon found its prompt solution. Now that we have passed from the field of vague speculations to that of sound practice, not only do the King and his Ministers perceive the illusions they had been cherishing, but they are perfectly convinced that this great event, the overthrow of the temporal power, marks the commencement of a long and fierce war between Church and State. All ideas of a reconciliation are abandoned. King Victor Emmanuel's letter to the Pontiff was framed in as humble and conciliatory a manner as the dignity of a Sovereign would allow. The Pope's answer was satirically insolent and harsh. All mediation has proved useless. The *mot d'ordre* has been given. The Italian clergy all over the peninsula are to act with the Republican party, and work together for the overthrow of a sacrilegious Sovereign. The war is to be a *outrance*. The French journals, which on the breaking out of the war with Prussia had been deceiving the Parisians by allowing them to cherish the idea that an Italian army would cross the Alps and would join the armies of the Rhine, are now taking their revenge by menacing, when the war shall be over, a new French occupation to restore the Pontiff. The fact is that the French look upon a war with the Italians as a rehabilitation for their army. The answers given by M. de Beust and by the Bavarian Minister to Signor Visconti Venosta's note announcing the resolution taken by the Government to occupy Rome are anything but satisfactory. Indeed, the Italian Minister at Munich has arrived unexpectedly at Florence, and I have reason to believe that the object of his journey is to inform the Government of the hostile spirit animating at this moment the Bavarian Court. Baron de Solvyns, the Belgian Minister at Florence, is continually remonstrating with the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has frankly stated that, in case of a European congress meeting, his Government will never approve the Roman occupation. Amidst all these protests and menaces and declarations how could the Italian Ministers think any longer of a reconciliation? The firm determination to carry out to the very last the national programme implies therefore an open war between Church and State. King Victor Emmanuel, who but a few days ago had declared in writing to the Pontiff that he addressed himself to him "with the affection of a son, the faith of a Catholic, and the loyalty of a King," finds himself unexpectedly forced upon to head with vigour and resolution this war. In case of a congress meeting, he must find himself backed by a strong majority. He may count on England and on Prussia. Is there in Europe a Catholic nation that will sustain him?—*Correspondent of Daily News.*

THE VALUE OF PARIS.—The *Economist* calculates how much property the defenders of Paris expose to danger by awaiting a Prussian attack:—1. The value the house property may be approximately arrived at by an estimate based on the value of London property, and apportioning to Paris an amount proportionate to the population. London, with a population of 3,400,000, having a valuation of about £27,000,000, which, capitalised at about twelve years' purchase, represents a sum of £324,000,000, we may reckon that Paris, with a population of 1,800,000, contains private house property worth about £171,500,000. Deducting ten per cent as the value of the ground rents and unoccupied area, we have a net sum of £154,350,000, representing the value of Parisian buildings which a complete bombardment and a street defence would annihilate. 2. On this basis we may calculate that an amount equal to one half the value of the buildings will be invested in furniture or other contents of the dwellings. In this way we get an estimate of £77,175,000 as the value of furniture and other contents of Parisian houses. 3. The value of the stock-in-trade in Parisian shops and warehouses will probably be at least one third the aggregate of the above amounts—another sum of £77,175,000. This is a minimum computation. These three figures sum up a total of £311,700,000—which we may take as the minimum value of private property in Paris destructible in a siege.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—J. STEDMAN, Thornton-leath, Croydon.  
**BANKRUPT.**—R. BROWN, Smith-street, Mile-end, draper.  
**P. C. GARRANATI**, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, carver.  
**J. E. HOLLIMAN**, Essex-road, Islington, grocer.—**H. WEBSTER**, Litchfield-street, Soho, patent instrument manufacturer.—**H. BAYNE**, 2, BARNEY, Blackpool, bookkeeper.—**B. BASSETT**, junior, Barcombe, Sussex, farmer.—**J. COTTELL**, Greenwich, saddler.—**E. N. FIELD**, Kelling, Norfolk, farmer.—**W. GREEN**, Kirkcubright, draper.—**M. and J. HELME**, Farmington, W. TOMKINS, Finnerley, F. LEGG, Cardiff, ironmonger dealer.—**J. NEEDHAM**, Brentford, draper.—**A. SPANTON**, Hunstanton, attorney.—**G. WOOD**, Hanley, grocer.—**J. TAYLOR**, Kenilworth, scrivener.—**H. H. KIMBER**, Turville, farmer.—**C. WALTER**, New-croft, J. YEARDLEY, Hazlewood, near Wortley, publican.  
**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—P. C. MACRAE, Ross-shire C. GRINDLAY, Doubs, Denny, Shirlingshire.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—J. MYATT, Stafford, grocer.—**J. DOWN**, Mere, blacksmith.—**T. LOVELL**, Lambeth, messenger at the Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall.  
**BANKRUPT.**—F. BATTENS, Strand, leather-bag manufacturer.—**J. F. NEWMAN**, Threadneedle-street, licensed victualler.—**T. F. TAYLER**, Drury-lane, chemist.—**G. BUNTON**, Tolson, coal agent.—**C. BASKERVILLE**, Exeter, licensed victualler.—**J. R. MINSHULL**, Llandudno, innkeeper.—**J. T. ROBINSON**, Durham, draper.—**J. SCHARR**, Leeds, soap manufacturer.—**T. SMITH**, Worcester, merchant's warehouseman.—**G. A. F. EYERS**, Upper Norwood—**J. S. S. PALBOT**, Newport Pagnell and Sherrington, farmer.—**P. OLDFHAM**, King's Lynn, draper.—**J. M. SCOTT**, Newcastle-on-Tyne, butcher.  
**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—C. CAMERON, Glasgow, grocer.—**W. BROWN** and **H. POOLE**, Glasgow, winey-dress manufacturers.—**A. COWIE**, Glasgow, contractor.—**A. YOUNG**, Edinburgh, baker.

## THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID

TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

President—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Chairman of Central Committee—Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P.

The Committee cannot receive contributions sent for the wounded of one belligerent army, or for individuals of either army; but will expend everything as impartially as possible.

The articles most needed are Cardigan (knitted woollen) socks, flannel coats, trousers, and cholera-belts, woollen drawers, jerseys, socks and slippers.

J. J. BROWN, Secretary, 9, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross, Oct. 17, 1870.

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PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.  
 Sold by Chemists, Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers,  
 Messrs. Gabriel, Dentists (Established 1813),  
 61, Ludgate-hill, City; and 56, Harley-street, W.

**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes.  
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**£1000 MAYAR'S SEMOLINA**, which has obtained Twenty-four Prize Medals in the Great Exhibitions, is not superior and far more nutritious than Tapioca, Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Pearlina, &c. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession for Infants and Invalids; also unequalled for Puddings, Custards, Blancmanges, &c.—Sold by Chemists, Grocers, Corndealers, &c., at Sixpence per pound.

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 The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

E P P S'S C O C O A.

G R A T E F U L—C O M F O R T I N G.

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 The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-finished packets, labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. J. E. and Co. are also the preparers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes for Coughs, Throat Soreness, Dryness, Tickling, Irritation.

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The "WORCESTERSHIRE," pronounced by Connoisseurs "The only Good Sauce," improves the Appetite and aids Digestion. Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour. Ask for Lea and Perrins's Sauce. Beware of Imitations, and see the names of Lea and Perrins on all bottles and labels.

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Is the most wholesome and easily digestible Food for Children and Invalids.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING BLANC-MANGE.

Take four ounces (or four full-sized table-spoonfuls) of the Flour, and one quart of milk, sweetened to the taste, then add a pinch of salt. Mix a portion of the milk (cold) with the Flour into a thin paste; then add the remainder hot, with a piece of lemon-peel or cinnamon. Boil gently for eight or ten minutes, well stirring in all the time; and (after taking out the peel) pour it into a mould to cool. Served with preserved fruit, jelly, &c.

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